

MINERS SOCIALISTS
IS LAWYER'S CHARGECOMPANIES CAN'T RECOGNIZE
WESTERN FEDERATION FOR
THAT REASON, HE
SAYS.

OBJECT TO QUESTIONS

Attorney for Copper Mine Strikers
Protests at Testimony Which
Would Implicate Red
Socialism.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Hancock, Feb. 14.—"We cannot rec-
ognize the Western Federation of Miners
because it is socialistic in its
aims and tendencies and because it is
made up in this district largely of socialists," declared A. F. Reese of coun-
sel for the mining companies at the
congressional investigation this morn-
ing.

Objects to Question.

The statement was made in ex-
planation of a question asked of a
witness to which A. W. Kerr, counsel
for the copper mine strikers objected
on the ground that it is a part of an
effort to show that the strike was
"fostered and fanned by red social-
ists." It was the same question
asked of another witness yesterday,
arousing similar objections."Are you a member of the Finnish
Socialist Society?"John Jauhianen, the witness, was
told he did not answer the question.
The witness replied, however, that he
did not belong to the society. He
thought its name was Jousi. He did
not know its membership.Mr. Kerr objected to the line of
cross examination. "At the inception
of the strike," he said, "the mining
companies made no claim that it was
being conducted by 'red socialism,'
they set up that cry a few weeks ago
when the other resort had been ex-
hausted.""Is anything degrading in a man's
admitting that he is a socialist?"
asked Congressman Switzer.

Confirms the Issue.

"No," replied Mr. Kerr. "But these
questions are being asked simply to
confuse the issue."Mr. Switzer expressed the opinion
that if witnesses introduced belonged
to organizations which had for their
object the overthrow of the govern-
ment of the United States the commit-
tee ought to know it. Chairman Tay-
lor agreed with him, but doubted
whether a witness could be forced to
answer questions along this line with-
out infringing on his rights under
our form of government.Jauhianen testified as to conditions
in Quincy mine in which he had
worked as a trapper. He said the
ventilation was very poor, and the
heat on the lower levels was inde-
scribable.Further efforts of counsel for the
copper mine operators to establish a
connection between the mine workers'
strike and Jousi, the local Finnish
socialistic society, proved a spirited dis-
cussion on the subject of "red social-
ism" at the congressional inquiry to-
day.Attorneys for the strikers vehement-
ly denied that the Western Federation
of Miners was dominated in the cop-
per country by radical socialists.Three Finnish witnesses all strikers,
testified that working conditions in the
mines were bad. Two of the three
said they were not affiliated with the
socialist organization. The third de-
clined to answer the query.ARMED POLICE STOP
JAPAN'S TAX RIOTSJapanese Government Takes Radical
Measures to Suppress Oppo-
sition and Discontents.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)Tokio, Feb. 14.—The Japanese gov-
ernment today took extensive meas-
ures for the maintenance of order in
the capitol and for the suppression of
disturbances in connection with the
demonstration of protest against the
increase of taxation. A line of police
armed with sabres was drawn up
around the parliament building and
several opposition newspaper editors
were arrested on the charge of inci-
tating the popular to riot.In the hope of peers an interpolation
was addressed to the government
in connection with the naval scandal,
in the course of the debate Baron
Kenjirō Den censured Admiral Bar-
on Minoru Saito, minister of marines,
for not investigating the matter ear-
lier.VEDRINES RETURNS
READY FOR A DUELFrench Aviator Who Flew From Paris
to Cairo Wants to Settle Ac-
count With Rival.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)Paris, Feb. 14.—Jules Vedrines,
French aviator, who recently flew from
Paris to Cairo, arrived from Egypt to-
day and telephoned from the railway
station to two friends asking them to
act as seconds in his duel with René
Quinton, president of the French Aer-
o-club. Vedrines will demand a
fight with revolvers.The quarrel arose out of the refusal
of Vedrines to give satisfaction to
Henri Roux, a rival French aviator,
who also had flown from Paris to Cairo
and who challenged Vedrines to fight
after the latter had struck him in the
face. Quinton ordered Vedrines to
fight Roux and Vedrines replied: "I
will not fight Roux, but I will fight
as I return to Paris."M. Vedrines intends to run as a can-
didate for the chamber of deputies at
the approaching election. In the mean-
time, after fighting M. Quinton, he will
return to Cairo in order to take part
in the fight from that city through
Africa to the Cape.WILL CROSS ATLANTIC
WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR
HOURS WITH AEROPLANE

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 14.—Lieut.
John Cyril Porte Porte, formerly of
the British naval flying corps, expects
it will take him only twenty-four hours
to fly across the Atlantic. He ex-
pects this opinion as he left for
America today on board the Carmania
to make preparations for his flight.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Milwaukee, Feb. 14.—The
Lower Lake house, for a half a century
one of the best known Adiron-
dack hotels was destroyed by fire
last night.FAMOUS ADIRONDACK HOTEL
IS BURNED TO THE GROUND

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Milwaukee, Feb. 14.—John Grabow-
ski, a watchman, charged with killing
George Arnold, engineer at a busi-
ness company's plant on Sept. 18th,
last, was today acquitted by a jury.ACQUIT GRABOWSKI
ON CHARGE OF MURDER

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Booklet on request.

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Note Our Windows

For new thoughts in Spring Merchandise.

DJLUBY & CO.

FORD SPECIAL THIS MONTH

Tailoring 10 Per Cent Discount Spring Goods and Plates are Here.

Attend church with all the family and stop here for your

Sunday Dinner

You can not produce so elaborate a meal for the money at home.

SAVOY CAFE

Lumps of Coal Comfort

It is our pride and pleasure to supply you with lumps of comfort in the shape of best quality coal for your stove or furnace.

If you order here you are sure of the lowest prices to be had anywhere.

P. H. QUINN

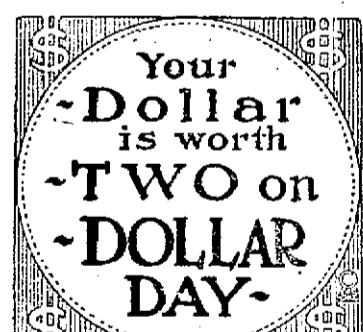
Prompt Delivery. Office Wall Street. Bell phone 138. R. C. phone 966 Black.

GENERAL REPAIRING

Scissors Ground, Saws Filed, Sewing Machines Repaired, Bicycles Repaired, Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired, Knives Sharpened, Locks Repaired, Keys made to order. Expert workmanship; reasonable prices: satisfaction guaranteed.

PREMO BROS.

RELIABLE REPAIRERS Hardware and Sporting Goods. 21 No. Main Street.



BRODHEAD

Brodhead, Feb. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith were here from Monroe over night Thursday the guests of relatives and attended the charity ball.

Mrs. Roy Ties, W. M. Lowver, Jack Kelly, Ed. Benjamin and Al Brodt were in Beloit Wednesday night to see the boxing matches.

Clinton Pierce was a visitor in Chicago on Friday.

Hartman was a visitor in Monroe Friday.

Mrs. M. Broderick and Mayo day.

W. W. Roderick is at his home with an attack of heart trouble. His daughter, Mrs. A. J. Gordon of Sturgeon Bay, arrived in Brodhead Friday to assist in caring for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barmore, who were guests for a week of Mr. and Mrs. Hahn, departed for their home in Winona, Georgia, Minnesota, on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Holtz of Janesville, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. Sutherland and remained home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Strohman and family arrived here from Iowa Friday and have taken possession of the William Leng farm in Spring Valley, which they recently purchased. They are former Brodhead residents and all are pleased to have them return.

A. F. Barnes was in Janesville Friday.

Misses Alice, Emery, Margaret Smith and Genevieve Lyons were visitors in Monroe Friday.

Mrs. Elmer Emlinger and daughter, Riene, and Doris, are guests of Albany relatives.

Read the Gazette Want ads.

LA FOLLETTE LEADERS READ HANDWRITINGS

EVEN HATTON STARTS IN ON A MODERATE REFORM BASIS.

PEOPLE ARE AROUSED

Gathering at Darlington During Past Week Foreshadows Similar Gatherings Later.

N. B. This is one of a series of articles written exclusively for the Gazette on Wisconsin politics. (By Bob Acres.)

That the tax leaven is working is evidenced by the haste with which our friend, Hatton, climbs onto the step ladder to announce that he believes that the state affairs could be managed much more economically than at present. It is the voice of the little "boss" you may be certain, but officially he will not appear on the surface of the political stream. He is too clever for that, but here is the grand opportunity to discredit Mr. Govern and his immediate followers to be allowed to pass by unnoticed.

Meanwhile we find La Follette himself making another of his fanatical attacks upon the railroads. If he would follow the railroads and start after this miraculous increase in the state taxes he might stand in better with his former constituents, the "God's patient poor" who are suffering from the excessive taxation his administration of state affairs has brought him as a legacy. But now he fights like Quixote, the wind mills.

But there is a surprise due Mr. Hatton and his friends. Our good friend, Merlin Hull, slipped away to Washington last week and had a conference with the senior senator. It may be that Mr. Hull is to be the candidate of the La Follette crowd and not the former aspirant for senatorial honors from New London. Hull is a quiet little chap unless he gets roused over the way the state senate treated his university bill the past two sessions.

We all know where he stands on this subject and it is possible he is going to strengthen his position in opposition now that Hatton has made his overture to the political audience. In fact, a lot of republicans of the more conservative stripe, have already promised him their support, which speaks well for his chances.

But where is Roethe to count in? He has been a loyal friend of the "old-line" Republicans and has won their support. The call to prayer at 6:15 will be made by Miss Bessie Billings.

All cordially invited to all services. Official board meeting "Tuesday":

Frayer meeting Thursday:—7:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church: Sunday school:—11:45. T. E. Bennington superintendent.

Young People's League:—6:30. Charles Collett, leader. Subject: "Our Responsibility to Our Neighbor's Soul."

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AN ENGAGEMENT SPOILS AN INTERESTING MEETING.

JANESEVILLE LOSES TO MADISON, 25 TO 24

EVENLY MATCHED CONTEST RESULTS IN VICTORY FOR CAPITAL CITY BOYS.

GUARDING IS FEATURE

JANESEVILLE HAS GREAT TEAM, AND ARE CREDITED WITH BRILLIANT FOOTBALL WORK.—EVERY MAN STARS.

JANESEVILLE 25, MADISON 24. The score was a heart breaking one for JANESEVILLE, but after all comes the glorious idea that the JANESEVILLE high school has a great basketball team this year. Playing with alertness, speed and aggressiveness for the entire forty minutes the locals are credited with a lot more than the score indicates.

The game was played in the local high school gymnasium before a crowd numbering easily a thousand spectators, who were wild with enthusiasm. The crowd swarmed to the high school from six-thirty up until eight o'clock and when the game started there was no standing room left, to say nothing about accommodating any additional crowds in seats.

The JANESEVILLE players have not played one hard team this year, with the one possible exception of Freeport. On the other hand MADISON has mastered the short passing style of game so that it is now an art with them, and in addition they have played six games this year while the locals have had but four contests, three easy wins and one hard defeat.

To speak of stars it is a hard proposition to pick out any individual players who really shone above the rest. For JANESEVILLE, Dalton and Atwood were content to follow their men, to keep them from scoring which they did very successfully. DWYANE, the clever forward, caged four baskets over Dalton, while Dalton obtained one. De Palma took to the post, while Bob Burman, Teddy Tetzlaff and Barney Oldfield shared honors of the year on the dirt track in the far west and in Canada.

DISBROW WAS TRACK KING LAST SEASON

Fearless Driver Who Visited JANESEVILLE Last June Sets Seven Records—Defeats Ralph De Palma.

Louis Disbrow is the champion on the automobile race track for the past season. The report of officials in motordom hail Disbrow as king over all champions, including Ralph De Palma, one of the best in the game.

Disbrow visited JANESEVILLE last June and accomplished success on the local driving park and track. The local track record is held by him, who made the mile at a clip of fifteen seconds.

Disbrow passed most of the season on dirt tracks in the middle west and south. De Palma took to the post, while Bob Burman, Teddy Tetzlaff and Barney Oldfield shared honors of the year on the dirt track in the far west and in Canada.

Disbrow was the most fearless driver on the tracks last season. He holds even world's records, a greater number than all other drivers combined.

Eddie Rickenbacher is the only youngster who came to the front last year. He met Disbrow at three different meets and ran a close second in all three attempts.

Ralph Mulford won the world's record in a race staged at Columbus, Ohio, last season. This event was declared to be the biggest drawing card of the year. Mulford by winning this race accomplished something as far as his driving was concerned, for he seldom spends his time on dirt tracks.

The last and most wonderful success on all dirt tracks goes to Disbrow.

No other driver in the history of dirt track competition has made the records recorded by Louis. In two years he has started 132 times and won 101 firsts, nine second and six thirds. But six times in the two seasons was he unplaced. His defeats, with the exception of one, have been due to handicaps. The only time he was fairly defeated in an even start was at Sioux City, Iowa, when his mechanician forgot to turn on the gasoline after it had been turned off by Disbrow on account of a delay at the start of the contest.

In beach competition Disbrow was the premier driver, for both seasons.

Last season he won the 300 mile event at Galveston, which race was the most important of the year. The purse was the largest, and the number of entries awaiting the first opportunity to dip into the big contests as relief players for the first string men. It is pointed out that these substitutes are of great value in the development of the teams, acting both as trial squads and substitutes as the occasion may demand.

The recent agitation relative to the college student playing "summer" baseball has led to many interesting proposals offered as a solution of the so-called evil. A number of the leading eastern college team captains have announced that they are in favor of the collegian being permitted to play for money or other inducements during the vacation months without affecting his amateur status in college sports.

Faithful opposition is likely to prevent the adoption of such rule, but Dr. Young of Cornell has advanced an idea which may receive more consideration. It is to grade the college teams according to the degree of the strictness with which they observe the amateur rule in baseball.

Michigan Football Men Planning Training Campaign for Contest With Harvard Champions.

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Feb. 14.—With the announcement of the date for the inter-collegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie as Friday, June 26, the American college rowing season is fairly well outlined.

Although there are still dates for various dual and triangular regattas yet to be fixed it is apparent that rowing is steadily increasing in popularity as a college sport. In the east, middle west and Pacific coast sections the various college and university crews are already well advanced in their indoor and machine training and are awaiting the first opportunity to dip into the big contests as relief players for the first string men.

Reports of unusually early practice may be expected when the present mild weather continues and once on the water the progress of both the crews and the final arrangements for the preliminary and championship regattas will be rapid. As viewed at present the 1914 rowing season promises to equal if not exceed in number and variety of races that of the previous year. Several of the leading eastern universities have completed tentative rowing schedules while others are still in making. Neither the United States Military Academy nor Syracuse have as yet announced their arrangements for the coming season. The crew for the Harvard, Cornell and Princeton crews have been fixed. Pennsylvania and Columbia are still working on their schedules, several dates of which have already been announced.

Michigan Plays Harvard.

The University of Michigan football association is already planning an elaborate campaign of preparation for next autumn in view of the Harvard game to be played at Cambridge on October 31. At a recent meeting of the candidates to discuss the hardest schedule that the Wolverines have ever attempted, Director Bartelme talked on the necessity of all the men seeing to their scholastic eligibility.

Trainer Farrel spoke of the preparation that the Michigan athletes would have to make to meet a team of Harvard's caliber on equal terms.

The Michigan trainer expressed himself as far from satisfied with the attitude of the football men toward developing themselves to the greatest extent.

He advanced, in support of this, the fact that the veterans on the squad never put in an appearance at the gymnasium in the winter but they are satisfied with the fall training alone.

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The Janesville Gazette

New Ediz. 200-201 E. Milwaukee St.

REGISTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JANESEVILLE

WIS., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

BUSINESS OFFICE OPEN SATUR-

DAY EVENINGS.

The Gazette does not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising or other advertising of an objectionable nature. Every advertisement in its columns is printed with full confidence in the character and reliability of the advertiser, and the truth of the statement made. Readers of The Gazette will confer a favor if they will promptly report any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in a Gazette advertisement.

WEATHER FORECAST.



Fair and cold-
er tonight and
Sunday.

ROYAL
Baking
Powder

is indispensable to
finest cookery, and
to the comfort and
convenience of modern
housekeeping.
ROYAL BAKING
POWDER

makes hot bread
whole-
some. Perfectly leavens
without fermentation.
These are qualities pecu-
liar to ROYAL BAKING
POWDER alone.

*A Cream of Tartar Powder
Greatest of All in Leavening Strength*

U. S. Government Food Report, Bulletin 13, page 599.



OUR SATURDAY NIGHT.

The bread that giveth strength I
want to give.
The water pure that bids the thirsty
live;
I want to help the fainting day by
day;
I'm sure I shall not pass again this
way.

I want to give the oil of joy for tears,
The faith to conquer crowding
doubts and fears.
Beauty for ashes may I give alway;
I'm sure I shall not pass again this
way.

I want to give good measure running
o'er,
And into angry hearts I want to
pour
The answer soft that turneth wrath
away;
I'm sure I shall not pass again this
way.

I want to give to others hope and
faith.
I want to do all that the Master
saith;
I want to live aright from day to day;
I'm sure I shall not pass again this
way.—Anon.

The choice sentiment contained in
this little poem, expresses more than
a desire to be helpful, because it is
suggestive of sacrifice, and inspired
by the thought that the mission of
life is broader than self or self-service.

The most of us are so busy, through
all the years of active life, that we
spend but little time in thinking
about the future, and until brought up
by some sharp turn, we plod and act
as though we expected to live forever.

The spirit of independence, which
cropped out, when as a child we tottered
across the floor, resenting all
interference, when learning to walk,
has developed with the years until
we feel able to stand alone and fight
the battle of life in every emergency.

This is a commendable spirit, and
yet the fact remains that the age of
dependency knows no age limit, and
while more marked at the extremes of
childhood and old age, the span which
bids the two is never free from obligation.

When a survey is made across the
continent for a great railway line, and
the work reduced to drawings, showing
obstacles to be overcome by the most
accessible route, the promoters
can go no farther until capital comes
to their aid, and capital is alike helpless
until labor puts its shoulder to the
wheel and under intelligent direction
pushes the work to completion.

In the work of construction, we depend
very largely upon our adopted
brothers from across the seas, failing
to appreciate the fact that without
their aid, but little could be accomplished.
The new immigration laws, now
being discussed in congress, have
much to say about illiteracy as a bar
to admission, but President Wilson is
wise enough to know that American
industrial life is dependent upon for-
eign-born labor, and so illiteracy will
not be seriously considered.

The most of us are not railroad
builders and but few of us are interested
in railway stocks, but all of us
are dependent upon these great
transportation companies for the luxuries
and many of the comforts of life, to
say nothing of the service rendered
as common carriers.

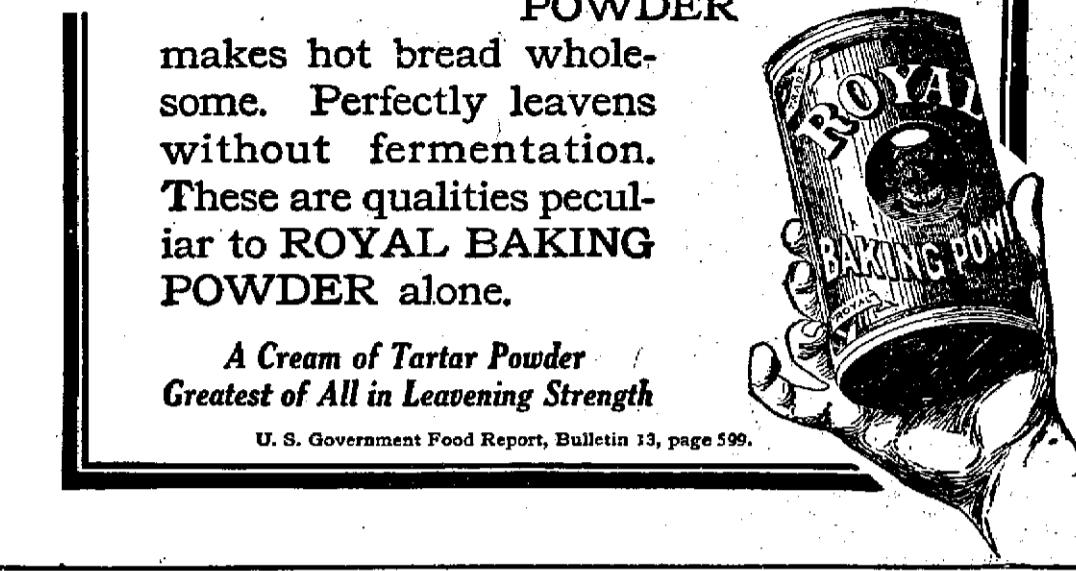
In all of our complaints about the
high cost of living, there is no occasion
to complain about the railway companies,
for they are furnishing more today for the money than ever
before. Restrained by law from advancing
rates, which they were compelled
to reduce, not many years ago,
the competition is now reduced to service,
and the luxury of American
travel is now reduced to a science.

The overland train, ready for its
long journey westward, represents the
finished product, and as we climb
aboard and enjoy the luxuries of all
modern appliances, but little thought
or appreciation is given to the fact
that years of toil and sacrifice are
back of the well-equipped service.

Like all other good things, that are
so common, nothing attracts attention,
but the unusual, and so we register a
kick, if an hour late, with no thought
of thankfulness for the safety and
comfort enjoyed.

This is human nature, the world
over. We take the good things of life
for granted with but little regard for
what they cost. This is true of every
avenue, and applies to the home as
well as to the great outside realm.
Familiarity sometimes breeds contempt.

The author of the little poem, introducing
this story, recognized the force
of the great truth expressed so long
ago in the statement that "no man
liveth to himself," and so he suggests



some of the simple things which may
be used to smooth out some of the
rough places along the highway.
The pathway of every life is like a
spider's web. It is constantly crossing
and re-crossing other lives, and
the contact is always helpful or harmful.
The life spent in one community
for a quarter or half a century—and
this is the average life—becomes a
part of the warp and woof of that
community, and the estimate placed
upon such lives by public sentiment
is usually correct.

The weaving process develops character as well as reputation, and where
the good predominates, community
reflects the influence of individual
life, and wholesome laws are respected
and obeyed.

There are two classes of weavers.
One, and by far the largest, is represented
by the involuntary worker, content to drift along, shirking responsibility,
and satisfied with any sort of a pattern that may be turned
out. Every municipality and many
commonwealths suffer through the indifference
of this kind of weavers.

It is said, that every kind of government, from the school district to the
state and nation, is as good as the
people will to have it, and the statement
is true, but it would be nearer correct
to say that all government is as good as
the designers who work to a pattern, will to have it.

The city of Kenosha has just turned
down the commission form of government.
Why? Not because the taxpayers and best class of weavers
didn't want it, but because the saloons,
and irresponsible element worked
united to defeat it.

The state of Wisconsin today is in
the meshes of a lot of extravagant
and designing reformers, under the
leadership of men who have worked
for years to a pattern, while the rest
of us have drifted along, content to
furnish the money.

Many of our erratic national laws
are products of the same class of
designers, aided by general indifference.
The one important thing about it,
that we often forget, is, that the fabric
is being woven day by day, and
we share in the finished product,
whether we like it or not.

What the nation, the state, and every
community needs is not more
weavers, but more intelligent workers.
People who work together unitedly,
on a pattern that means more than a hit
or miss proposition when completed.

The home is the unit of church, society
and community life, and in this
sacred precinct the weavers are supposed
to work in harmony because
love enters into the compact. While
there ought to be a pleasant good
morning and a word of kindly greeting
to everybody along the dusty
highway, the home demands more
than this because the associations are
closer.

There never comes a time in the
history of any home, where a spirit
of indifference should be tolerated,
because the ideal home never grows old.
The children may scatter, as they

3 SHOWS DAILY—Matinee at 2:30. All seats 10c. Evening
7:30, 9:15, 10c and 20c.

MYERS THEATRE

Thursday, Feb. 19

RETURN OF LAST YEAR'S GREAT SUCCESS

WILLIAM A. BRADY (Ltd.) PRESENTS

A WORLD WIDE SENSATION

**BOUGHT
AND
PAID FOR**
GEORGE BY BROADHURST

With Frank Mills and a Great Cast and the Same Production
as Seen in Milwaukee, Chicago and for Fifteen Months
at the Play House, New York City.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Seat sale commences Wednesday at 9 A. M.

Prompt Attention Given To Telephone and Mail Orders.

fellow employee in the St. Louis & San
Francisco shops. They said he put
him in a locomotive tool box Thurs-
day night.

"We did not injure him seriously
and he probably will be heard from
soon," said a member of the committee.
While we were waiting for the
locomotive we took him into a
store and built a fire to keep him
warm. The tool box also is a warm
place."

Marriage Licenses: Marriage
licenses have been issued to Neil H. Ma-
son of Edgerton and Grace Sherman
of the town of Fulton, and to Rollo
W. Addle of the town of Milton, and
Clarke S. Alverson of the town of
Harmony.

**NEW YORK GIANTS SOON
TO LEAVE FOR MARLIN, TEXAS,
FOR SPRING WORKOUT**

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE]
New York, Feb. 14.—Harry N.
Hempstead, president of the New
York Giants, prepared to leave to-
morrow for Marlin, Texas, where the Na-
tional League champions will train.
The New York leader will pick up
players at various cities along his
route to the training camp. Hemp-
stead expects to return to New York
in time to take part in the reception
to the White Sox and Giant contingent
which will arrive here on March 9,
from the tour of the world.

Read the Gazette Want ads.

**J.M. BOSTWICK
& SONS.**

**JANESVILLE
WIS.
25000
CLUB**

An
Invitation To
Visitors:

A great many visitors to
Janesville make it a point to
see this store even if they
have but a short time to spend
in the city. They all declare
it a most interesting place.
Patrons having friends visiting
them will find it pleasant
for their guests to include a
visit to this store as a part of
their entertainment. Many
out of town visitors are thus
shown through the store every
month.

It is anticipated that there
will be several hundred visitors
to Janesville on Wednesday, February 25th—Dollar
Day. The Big Store has
made special preparations for
this day and tenders a cordial
invitation to the out-of-town public to make the Big
Store their headquarters. Make use of the Rest Room,
the Telephone Booths and
Parcel Checking Department.

"All The World's
A Stage."

But the stage has been trans-
ferred to the motion picture
screen. Everything of current
interest, all the important hap-
penings, romances from the popular
authors, dramas, comedies, his-
torical events; the world, before
your eyes.

Myers Theatre
5c

Our motion picture programs
are always 5c, even when we bring
high priced features here. This
low price brings the very best
class of entertainment within the
reach of everyone's purse.

Tonight Special

"THE SAINT SINGER," A farce
comedy of the funniest order.
"THE HIGHWAYMAN'S
SHOES," A spectacular Colonial
drama by the Eclair players,
in two parts.

"PEARL AS A CLAIRVOYANT"
A Crystal picture scoring a decided
novelty in farce, with
Pearl White.

Sunday

Matinee and Evening.
"BLOODHOUNDS OF THE
NORTH," Gold-Seal Universal
picture in 2 parts with Pauline
Bush and J. W. McQuarrie.
And two other good pictures.

Monday

"THE SERPENT IN EDEN," a
wonderful hand colored Eclair
De Luxe feature in two parts.
And two other fine pictures.

The Features of
Your Child

Concerns you—the parents
most vitally. It will worry
you less if you have something
to remind you of your child
in those later days when he wandered afar.
Bring him—or is it a girl?—
to our studio and give us
the privilege of making that
reminder for you.

MOTL STUDIO
115 W. Milw. St.
New phone Red 1215.

Corset Dept.
South RoomJ.M. BOSTWICK
& SONS.The Seemingly
Uncorsetted Figure

Just now we are hearing much about the "Seemingly
Uncorsetted Figure," which is truly seemingly only,
since the corset requirements are more exacting than
ever before.

This uncorsetted effect is acquired by certain
women with the laced front corset, by others
with the laced back. We can advise the type
best suited to your figure and recommend for
your inspection the new styles of

Warner's
Rust-Proof
Corsets

The low busts and long skirts are extremely
comfortable when they are properly designed,
and in recommending Warner's we know that
we can give you absolute satisfaction.

Try a Warner Model

The new styles are made in varying lengths of different
materials—soft batistes, plain or prettily figured
broches, and heavier contille, ranging in price from
\$1.00 to \$5.00.



New Ideas in Dentistry

I keep in touch with the late things in my profession.

These are wonderful times for improving ways in doing things. In Dentistry as in other lines of work.

Let me demonstrate how I don't.

DR. F. T. RICHARDSPAINLESS DENTIST
Office Over Hall & Sayles.**FREEPORT DEBATERS
DEFEAT LOCAL TRIO****LOCAL AFFIRMATIVE SPEAKERS
BEATEN BY ILLINOIS
MEN, 3 TO 0.****ARGUE PRESENT LAWS****Desirability of Literacy Test in Restricting Immigration Debated in Creditable Style.**

Janesville's affirmative debating team was defeated by the negative team from Freeport in the first contest of the season in the Beloit college inter-state debating league held at the high school yesterday afternoon.

Although the percentage varied but five points in favor of the Illinois boys, the decision of the three judges went against the Janesville trio.

If the local negative team is to remain in the race, it must secure the decision at Madison, tomorrow, by a same vote of the judges that gave victory to Freeport. Then the decisions will be tied and the supremacy will be decided on the basis of points.

The question of the literacy test as a desirable means of further restricting foreign immigration into the United States was the subject for debate.

Carl Schuerer opened the affirmative attack and followed with the constructive argument of his team pointing out especially the present weaknesses of the immigration laws which have existed since 1850.

C. Daniels proved an effective speaker for the Freeport team. His main contention was to point out that today the percentage of immigration into this country is far lower than in previous years, and that it was decreasing all the time. He made a brave attempt to settle the question by declaring that the percentage of illiteracy in the poorer sections of the large cities was comparatively small.

George Spohn was vigorous and convincing as the affirmative's second speaker. He refuted Daniels' argument on the slum problem back home.

The statistics which my opponent has given are false and misleading.

In the International Year Book you will find figures to show that eighty-five per cent of the illiterates lives in the large cities. In Chicago ninety percent of illiterates are living in slum districts. In Baltimore you will find the percentage reaching seventy-five.

Philadelphia is hitting the eighty-five percent mark. While New York is up as high as ninety-five percent.

B. Langstein continued the negative arguments. His speech was taken up exclusively with the point that present laws should be enforced.

"Why go into new territory and try out new laws, until we are enforcing our own present laws?" asked the speaker. He referred to the inspection process of admitting the immigrants of the first class, the immigrants are not good in any way, shape or manner.

"With but eighty-two inspectors inspecting perhaps 4,000 to 10,000 immigrants in a day, you can readily see that the work is far from being a model undertaking. This country has good laws, if they were enforced," stated the speaker.

Karl Frick closed the main arguments for the affirmative. In an oratorical burst he emphasized that the American people today have raised up a high standard of education which should be maintained by excluding from the flood of immigration the mentally undesirable.

E. Zartman closed the negative arguments by continuing the line of thought of the second speaker on the matter of enforcing present laws and regulations. He denied that it was only the persons who can read and write are the desirable citizens.

A storm of contradictions characterized the rebuttal arguments of both sides.

Spohn asked the negative to name one illiterate who had been a public benefactor. Frick summed up the arguments of his side in an oratorical speech, and the Freeport boys stood their ground firmly, going over their constructive arguments and then stirring up the negative points. It was an interesting clash and each side did creditable work.

The judges for the debate were:

Prof. C. D. Crawford, Beloit College; F. J. Caskey, Beloit, and Prof.

J. M. O'Neal, of Wisconsin University.

Stowe Lovejoy acted as chairman and Mr. Reed of Freeport as timer.

Shaking the Dollar Tree—See page 10.

HOTEL ARRIVALS FROM THE STATE.

Myers Hotel—M. Buckmaster, E. Holt, M. Kaufman, Edward Weidinger, J. J. Straut, H. M. Holton, H. P. Robinson, J. E. Jenster, Milwaukee; E. S. Nestell, A. L. Leinhardt, Appleton; J. S. Hugh, Mrs. S. E. Hennessy, Little Suamico; A. C. Carter, Beloit; C. H. Kiehner, L. M. Rowley, Waukesha; H. Madison, F. M. Gutz, Clinton; D. P. Bend, C. Daniels, O. Smith, Grand Rapids; M. Schenck, Mrs. Schenck, Eau Claire; L. M. Snucks, Eland Jct.; Chas. Langenstein, Chas. B. Hamilton, Manitowoc; Lu Mitchell, Oconomowoc; A. Schrank, Stoughton.

Grand Hotel—R. H. Wieben, C. W. McLeod, Louis A. Smith, A. L. Holmgren, Milwaukee; W. B. Wentworth, W. B. Holman, Madison; R. G. Ball, New London; E. F. Fah, Wausau; C. E. Haseltine, Ripon; O. C. Peterson, Racine; D. M. Pinsky, Wausau.

Shaking the Dollar Tree—See page 10.

ADV7ERTISED LETTERS.

Gents: Arthur A. Iris, Jo Antrit, Grant

Bartholomew, George L. Bixby, G. E. F.

Palmer, Louis D. A. S. Edler,

Rocco Haynes, W. Hillman, John

McGinn, Palcoffino, Michelangelo,

Louis Misted, Donato Paolo, Willie

Stockton.

122 Rein St.

Firms: Park Garage, C. Rhine &

Co., Roman Oil Portrait Co.

Ladies: Mrs. Delta Estes, Amanda

Hopper, Mrs. Geo. Johnston, Mrs. I. Y.

Leon, Frona Randall, Miss Hilda

Ripke, Miss Irene Sands, Mrs. Tom

Troston.

C. L. VALENTINE, P. M.

Shaking the Dollar Tree—See page 10.

Prevents Corrosion of Boilers.

By subjecting boilers to weak electric currents from dynamos through apparatus he has invented an Australian scientist claims to prevent their corrosion by the electro-chemical action of the water.

Shaking the Dollar Tree—See page 10.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

AUCTION—Auction Wednesday, Feb.

18, 1914, at 12 o'clock, on F. E.

Gower farm, 5 miles south of Janes-

ville; four horses, 32 head cattle, H.

stein, 50 chickens, 15 acres corn in

shock and farm machinery. Frank

Allen, J. S. Van Gilder, Props. Fred

Taves, auctioneer.

24-11

Notice: The first installment pay-

ment on the hospital funds are due

Sunday, February 14th, and can

be paid to S. M. Smith, cashier,

the Merchants and Savings Bank,

at the

Wisconsin Bell Telephone girls

will hold their dancing party Monday

evening at Apollo hall.

Shaking the Dollar Tree—See page 10.

The Wisconsin Bell Telephone girls

will hold their dancing party Monday

evening at Apollo hall.

Shaking the Dollar Tree—See page 10.

Woodmen Dance Feb. 20.

The dancing party of Florence Cannon, 366

M. W. of A. will be held on Friday

evening, Feb. 20, a week earlier than

was announced in last evening's pa-

per.

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Side Lights On The Circus Business

By
D. W. WATT

(copyrighted.)
Along about the middle of the summer of eighteen and ninety we had something like three weeks of extreme hot weather and the Forepaugh show was drawing big crowds both afternoon and evening. After about two weeks of hot weather and big business we ran into Buffalo, N. Y. early Sunday morning where we were billed to show Monday and Tuesday. Sunday was my settling day and the first thing after the menagerie top was up the ticket wagon was run into the center of the menagerie so that I might finish the work on Sunday and not be molested by the hundreds of spectators that always visited the show grounds that had a big business during the week I was at the ticket wagon early in the morning to try and strike a balance for the circus's business. And after working something like an hour the ticket wagon got showed that I was about \$900 short on the week. This naturally excited me a little so I lit a cigar and rested for a while and wondered whether somebody had reached over my shoulder and taken a bundle of money or whether I had paid out that amount to some one and forgotten to enter it on the book.

In a few minutes I started again from the beginning and put down everything that I could think of and when I came to try and balance the next time I found that I was about \$1,400 short in place of \$900. I took the book and threw it to the end of the wagon saying that \$1,400 was not too much for a man that was fool enough to travel with a circus, ought to lose his life and his money.

"P" said he did not suppose that there was anyone in bearing distance but Mr. Bailey had quietly walked in and sat down to the side of the wagon and at this moment stepped around to the end of the wagon and said to me: "Dave, I have thought as much myself many a time. Now you are not \$900 short nor \$1,400. Your money is all there, but the big business and the hot weather have been too much for you."

He said, "Now I think most of the people have gone to Niagara Falls to spend the day and you just look up everything and take the train and go to Niagara Falls and spend the day and rest up, and in the morning you will find out that your money and your vouchers will be the ones that you have overlooked, for you have not paid out anything that you did not get a voucher nor have you allowed anyone to get near enough to your safe to take any of the money. It's all there and when you get rested up it will be easy for you to find it."

I took his advice, spent the day at Niagara Falls and up into the evening and about 9 o'clock the next morning I opened the ticket wagon and in less than twenty minutes I struck a balance that was satisfactory and of all the men that I ever knew James A. Bailey was the most considerate of everyone in his employ.

In the spring of '84 a young man who had only been in the newspaper business for a short time applied to the office of Adam Forepaugh in Philadelphia to go out with the show and do newspaper work. His name was Whiting Allen. His home was in a small town. Once in his experience with the newspaper work up to that time he had been very limited. He was given a position back with the show—that of looking after the newspapers in the different towns where we showed.

Allen had something of an idea of himself and thought that next to Mr. Forepaugh he was the one man of importance around the show. He would take possession of anything around the show that looked to him as though it might lighten his work or in any way help him along, never considering the inconvenience that it might be to any one else.

The end of the wagon where all the ticket selling was done was very small and there was only room for a small flat safe, and a stool for me to sit on. The show had only been out a few days when Allen commenced to monopolize my end of the wagon, hanging his rain coat or extra clothing on all kinds in what was known as my end of the wagon where he considered them safe. I spoke to him three or four times about it, saying there was no room there and that he would have to find a wardrobe somewhere else, and I didn't even have room for my own overcoat or extra clothing. Allen paid no attention to this and one day received a double breasted Prince Albert suit of clothes or black worsted and immediately brought them into my end of the wagon and hung them up. We were showing on the edge of town on a small lot which necessitated standing my wagon outside of the lot on the public highway.

When I got into the wagon and found Allen's suit hanging there I took it down and took it out into the road and laid it lengthwise across the driveway and after a few teams had driven over it one of the boys with the show rescued the suit and took it to Mr. Allen. After visiting the ticket wagon and saying many unkind things to me he said, "I will have something to say in the newspaper tonight about the fresh young man who steals tickets with the show." I told him that up to this time I had received little notoriety in the business and if he could only say something about me it would certainly suit me, no matter whether it was complimentary or not.

But Allen found a new place for his wardrobe and after a time we became friends and from his start in the newspaper work in the spring of '84 he never quit his business up to the time of his death about two years ago. His services were always in demand at a good salary with any of the large shows. He was a man that never drank and always attended to his work.

In the years that I was with the Forepaugh show there were perhaps six or seven of what were known as "old timers" in the business, who in years gone by had made fortunes and been famous all over the country. But these men for many years had been down and out, yet they would occasionally come on and stay three or four days or a week and beg to Adam Forepaugh to put a show together and start them on the road again. All these men knew that Mr. Forepaugh built all his cars, cages, baggage wagons, in fact everything in his winter

THE FLEA

By GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Slush."

A FLEA is an insect kangaroo about as large as a pin head, to the eye, and a little larger than a well-drilled quail to the sense of feeling. The flea has a hard shell and a set of extremely talented legs. Because of these legs the flea can do what no other animal or insect has ever been able to accomplish. He can be in two places at once under the thumb of an angry man and four feet away, getting ready to jump again.

This is an astonishing statement, but can be proven by several million people who have hunted the flea with murderous intent at one time or another. It is perfectly easy to place a large, horny, thumb on a small flea while he is sitting in an attitude of quiet meditation. Every one does it. When the owner of the thumb has put it over the flea he will readily get all he has that the flea is there. But a careful examination will usually disclose him a yard or more away admiring the scenery. Those patient diplomats, who have been hanging around the department of state since March and invariably asking for the secretary on the wrong day, call the flea the William Jennings Bryan family.

quarters, that went to make up a high class show, and that there were more or less good second hand wagons of all kinds and a few cars and harnesses in the winter quarters that never were taken out in the summer. And while these men had been down and out for as many as twenty years in so two weeks of hot weather and big business we ran into Buffalo, N. Y. early Sunday morning where we were billed to show Monday and Tuesday. Sunday was my settling day and the first thing after the menagerie top was up the ticket wagon was run into the center of the menagerie so that I might finish the work on Sunday and not be molested by the hundreds of spectators that always visited the show grounds that had a big business during the week I was at the ticket wagon early in the morning to try and strike a balance for the circus's business. And after working something like an hour the ticket wagon got showed that I was about \$900 short on the week. This naturally excited me a little so I lit a cigar and rested for a while and wondered whether somebody had reached over my shoulder and taken a bundle of money or whether I had paid out that amount to some one and forgotten to enter it on the book.

In a few minutes I started again from the beginning and put down everything that I could think of and when I came to try and balance the next time I found that I was about \$1,400 short in place of \$900. I took the book and threw it to the end of the wagon saying that \$1,400 was not too much for a man that was fool enough to travel with a circus, ought to lose his life and his money.

One of them in particular whose name I will not mention, was 71 years old at the time and yet he insisted to Mr. Forepaugh that his name was a power from California to Maine and that all he needed was a nice little bright show that he could take on the road and that he was just as capable then to manage such a show as he was in his palmiest days; that he was certain he could go out and make a fortune in one season. But Adam Forepaugh gave him a pass back to his home and \$500 in money. But this did him but little good for he had hoped in the near future to have a show on the road of his own. While each of these men in their turn had received a knockout blow they were ready and anxious to go back and try again.

Hundreds of people who attend the moving picture shows all over the country have but little idea of how these pictures are taken or the dangers that some people have to go through to have real pictures of the wild animals which are many times seen in the better class houses. The following will give you an idea of one actor's narrow escape:

"Southern Pathé players are having an exciting time of it at the St. Augustine studio, according to reports. Walter Seymour, the leading man, has had several narrow escapes and is convinced that animal features from the actor's standpoint, are eminently 'no good.'

One of these experiences happened while making a scene in the arena in which he was being chased by a tiger. Although the scene was well timed, Seymour lost his footing and fell with the tiger on his back. Although the trainers drove off the tiger just in time, the leading man's face was badly cut in falling against the bars, and the tiger's claws cut him in the side."

Great Idea.

Mrs. Willis (at the Ladies' Aid Society)—"Now, what can we do for the poor boys at the front?" Mrs. Willis—"I was reading today where the soldiers are always making sorties. Now, why can't we get the recipe for those things and make them ourselves and send them to the boys?"—Puck's Quarterly.

PATENTS TO INVENTORS.

Morsell & Caldwell, solicitors of patents, Majestic building, Milwaukee, and Robinson building, Racine, report patents issued to Wisconsin inventors on February 10, 1914, as follows:

Thomas E. Barnum, Milwaukee, electric switch; Eugene W. Beebe, Milwaukee, binocular magnifier; William L. Bliss, Milwaukee, electrical switch; Hugo N. Ellenberger, Sheboygan,inking device for printing presses; Alexander M. Gray, Milwaukee, dynamo electric machine; Chas. Klein, Milwaukee, electric switch device; Friedrich Lederer, Milwaukee, rear tire holder for automobiles; William G. Liedermann, Milwaukee, electric lamp socket; Frank Luedek, Tomah, block-cleaning machine; J. Ham J. Neidig, Madison, typewriting machine; Ray C. Newhouse, Milwaukee, roll crusher; Johan B. Opsal, Madison, resistance unit; Benjamin P. Pollock, Appleton, hotel range; William A. Ruka, Jr., Phillips, potato harvesting machine; Sherman B. Salisch, Cudahy, on burner; Herman C. Stahn, Milwaukee, separator; Theodore L. Valerius, Fort Atkinson, bread and pasteurizer; Oscar H. Voldness, Elkhorn, mail delivery apparatus; Clarence E. Whitney, Ripon, skirt supports; Newton W. Winters and C. Sheidel, Richland Center, spring wheel; Paul H. Zimmer, Milwaukee, controlling device.

A Winter Cough
A stubborn, annoying, depressing cough hangs on, racks the body, weakens the lungs and often leads to serious results. The first dose of Dr. King's New Discovery gives relief. Henry D. Sanders, of Cavendish, Vt., was threatened with consumption, after having pneumonia. He writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery ought to be in every family; it is certainly the best of all medicines for coughs, colds or lung trouble." Good for children's coughs. Money back if not satisfied. Price 50c and \$1.00 at all Druggists. People's Drug Co.

Your
-Dollar
is worth
-TWO on
-DOLLAR
DAY-

HERE BILL! PUT THAT HOOK
ON HIS WATCH CHAIN BEFORE
HE WALES UP!"

HELLO! THAT FEELS
LIKE A BITE!"



TAKE SODA IF FOOD SOURS IN ACID STOMACH

A well-known authority states that stomach trouble and indigestion is nearly always due to acidity in the stomach—and not, as most folks believe, from a lack of digestive juices. He states that an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach retards digestion and starts food fermentation, then our meals sour like garbage in a trash can, forming acidic fluids and gases which inflame the stomach like a toy balloon. We then get that heavy, lumpy feeling in the chest, we eructate sour food, belch gas or have heartburn, flatulence, water-brash, or nausea.

He tells us to get a package of 10 grain Sedagel tablets from any pharmacy and swallow one tablet, anything followed by a tumbler of water which instantly neutralizes these acids and stops food fermentation, absorbs the gases and sweetens the entire digestive system.

This suggestion should prove valuable to acid-stomach sufferers here who can trace their indigestion to acidity. A local druggist is the authority that these tablets are entirely harmless being composed of Soda, Magnesia and Calcium Carbonate C. S. P.

"Everybody's doing it" Doing what? Reading the want ads.

READGAZETTE WANT ADS



The Land Divided—the World United

YOUR Panama Canal is an accomplished fact. The continent is cut in two. The oceans are made one. In man's greatest rearrangement of his earth the dream of centuries comes true. For 400 years, from Columbus to de Lesseps, men sought in vain for a direct water route from Europe to the Orient.

Eighteen times they planned a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but each time they fell back before resistant Nature.

Each boastful project met defeat at the threshold of a land of bristling mountain ranges; of mad torrential rivers; of slimy, venomous jungles breeding poisonous fevers, mortal terror and swift death. Then Nature's dare was accepted by the Americans.

The reconnaissance alone took months. The filthy tropical towns had to be scrubbed and disinfected. Yellow fever had to be wiped out and its carrier—the mosquito—all but annihilated.

While folks at home were crying for the "dirt to fly," your countrymen on the Isthmus were making railroads, planning comfortable and sanitary homes for thousands of workmen and their families, building their schools, starting their churches.

Then came the greatest conflict with Nature the world has ever seen. Culebra Mountain was broken to pieces and slowly carted off the map.

The violent Chagres River was changed from a menace to the essential feature of your Panama Canal. The giant Gatun Dam was built to hold the largest made-to-order lake on earth. Huge concrete locks to serve as stepping stones for ocean liners were planted in this strip of tropic land. The obstacles have been overcome. The job is done.

Not since the dawn of history has there been so vast an undertaking put through with such indomitable purpose, such common sense and such pure patriotism.

From Coast to Coast, wherever red blood runs in men's veins, the true account of this colossal work will be read.

THE PANAMA CANAL

by Frederic J. Haskin
Author of "The American Government"

This story is now spread—vivid and complete—before the American people.

You will look down into the awful abyss of the man-made Culebra Cut.

As you proceed through the thirty-two chapters of this absorbing book, you will travel with Colonel Goethals through the adventures of his day's work.

You will stand by the steam-shovel gangs as they race for the excavation record.

To learn the full details of how this newspaper proposes to distribute this valuable book to its readers at cost price, see the coupon printed elsewhere in today's paper.

The 5 Points of Authority in this Book

1. All of the chapters in this book pertaining to the actual construction of the canal were read and corrected by Colonel George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

2. All of the illustrations were made from photographs taken by Mr. Ernest Haffen, the official photographer of the Commission.

3. The book contains the beautiful, colored Bird's-eye View of the Canal Zone, made under the direction of the National Geographic Society, as well as the black-and-white official map of the Canal.

4. The extensive index was prepared by Mr. G. Thomas Ritchie, of the staff of the Library of Congress.

5. The final proofs were revised by Mr. Howard E. Sherman, of the Government Printing Office, to conform with the typographical style of the United States Government.

This book is by the author of "The American Government" which was read by millions of Americans, and still holds the record as the world's best seller among all works of its kind.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE

MILITARY OFFICIALS
URGE ESTABLISHING
SUPPLY PROTECTIONNet Gain of Exports to United States
During Year's Time is One
Million.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, Feb. 14.—In case of war the city of Paris would probably find itself without bread within four days. This alarm has been sounded by the municipal council after a thorough study of the possibilities, and the announcement has resulted in a popular demand for measures to assure an ample food supply in case of a conflict. The minister of war and the under secretary of state have decided to take up the whole question with the municipal council for further study with an endeavor to solve the problem.

Military authorities point out that during the first two weeks of mobilization in case of war all railroad trains and lines would be reserved exclusively for military trains and no supplies for the civil population could be transported. It has been proposed that other things to buy 10,000 tons of flour to be kept in a public warehouse and to be used as necessity arises. It is suggested that the state contribute immediately \$90,000 as a first payment toward this and the municipality \$40,000. While the problem of a sufficient supply of flour and wheat is considered most important the authorities are also planning to conserve stocks of other necessary things, including wood, coal and oil.

[Constitute of Food.]

"If," says Commander Driant, a well-known retired army official, "an order of mobilization were given on Thursday, Paris would have neither bread, milk nor meat at the beginning of next week. Another important question is that of the water supply. I would ask what Parisians would drink were Paris invested and cut off from its water supply. This is a phase of the problem that the commission which has been studying the subject might consider thoroughly. We have arrived at a time when all the problems of national defense must be considered without delay."

[Opinion on Music.]

There is no nation naturally musical according to Henri Bidou, critic and historian. If a nation is musical, he says, it is because it has passed through its tribulation that it has been driven to express its sorrow and anxiety in its arts and compositions. Bach, he declares, is the culminating expression of the sufferings induced in Germany by the thirty years' war, fifty years before Bach's time.

People sing "like cowards," he continues, to keep up their spirits in bad moments, and he finds that the real countries of music are nearly all from provinces exposed to eternal vicissitudes.

England he finds to be exempt to a large extent from the occasions in which poets "earn in suffering what they celebrate in song" because it is protected from invasion by the girdle of the sea. Music, then, he argues, is not an art of peace; it originates in strife and anxiety—not in tranquillity.

ity andity and concord. The over prosperous countries...he discovers, "not only have no history; they have no music."

[Experts Gaining.]

Consul General Mason has brought together the figures of French export to the United States during 1913. They were \$140,018,549, or \$3,752,384 larger than those of 1912, thus passing the total of any previous year. The net gain in three years has been \$21,999,000.

The reports from the Paris district show that the exports of automobile accessories, which amounted to \$1,209,422 in 1912, was cut in half during 1913. The exports of paintings, precious stones and hides show considerable advances, and the increases in textiles was about 80 per cent. Textile exports have risen in eleven years from \$41,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

Army is experimenting with a new monoplane which is to be the deadweight of the French air fleet. One of these machines already tried out is protected with armor plates and carries a quick firing machine gun. It was designed from the specifications furnished by the French army aviation corps after a careful study of the requirements in war as shown by the action of aeroplanes in Africa and in the Balkan wars.

[Railroads Active.]

European representatives of American government as indicating the beginning of movement by Washington to encourage the high type of emigration which England and Germany are making every effort to divert to their own colonies. These governments offer every inducement to steamships and railroads to handle this traffic while the agents of American government adopts a negative policy, which, while effectively shutting out many undesirable immigrants, also discourages the solid immigrant from whom there is still much room in the United States.

[Encourage Immigration.]

London, Feb. 14.—A tremendous demonstration in favor of votes for women will take place tonight at the Albert Hall, under the auspices of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies. Tickets for nearly every one of the 10,000 seats were disposed of some days ago, and the organizers of the meeting are confident that it will be one of the most enthusiastic in the history of the movement in Great Britain.

Delegates from all the constitutional suffrage societies—of both men and women—in the country will be present. The militants alone—the Women's Social and Political Union and the Women's Freedom League—were not invited, and particular care was exercised that ticket holders did not fall into the hands of members of these organizations for fear of unpleasant interruptions.

Mrs. Millicent G. Fawcett, president of the National Union, will occupy the chair, and among the speakers will be Lord Lytton, Arthur Henderson, M. P., the Bishop of Kensington, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh, one of England's leading actresses. Resolutions will be submitted demanding that a government measure for the enfranchisement of women be used to open a fund to be known as the Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund, which will be used for campaign purposes throughout the country. The National Union now has a membership of 50,000 and is by far the largest and most influential women's organization in Great Britain.

The promoters believe that the undertaking will pay its own way. The scheme has the official support of the London Trades Council, which

PANAMA CANAL WILL
OPEN NEW SECTIONS
FOR FOREIGN PEOPLEReport of English Board of Trade
Shows Labor Trouble During
Past Years Costs Immense Sum.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

represents 120 unions, with a membership of 200,000. It is expected that many other unions, especially the smaller ones, now outside the jurisdiction of the council, will join.

Strikers Are Costly.

According to a report issued by the Board of Trade, supplemented by data supplied by trades unions, organized workers have lost nearly \$90,000,000 in wages from stoppages due to trade disputes during the last ten years. To this has to be added a very large amount distributed in strike pay. Again this the net gain in wages resulting from disputes is reported as \$13,000,000. In the same period the working classes as a whole have secured the employers 25 per cent by the workers and the other 25 per cent were compromised.

[Industrial Peace.]

Lecturing before the War and Peace Society of the Manchester university, Vice Chancellor Woollard declared that the necessities of business and trade would bring about world's movement quicker than any ethical movement in favor of peace.

He asserted that co-operation was the present industrialism was responsible for oppression and tyranny the growth of co-operative movements would lead to mutual protection. Co-operation he said, was advancing over competition and all reasoning people ought to assist the movement. He believed that international agreements would soon be necessary to control hours of labor, labor of women and children, and work injurious to health.

RUSSIAN WOMEN JAILED
FOR SINGING POLISH HYMN

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—For singing the Polish national anthem two young women of Vilna, (Russian Poland), Hareens von Rosenberg, aged 21, and Mlle. Kohlinsky, aged 22, to day began serving sentences of one month and 20 days imprisonment, respectively, in a fortress. It was alleged at their trial that papers of a "revolutionary character" had been found in their possession, but nothing was proved against them of a "revolutionary" nature except they had led in the public singing of the Polish hymn in the porch of a Vilna church.

CLAIMS SEGREGATION IS
SUCCESSFUL IN ASYLUM
AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The happiest little community in Ohio is the town allied to the Ohio Institute for the Deaf, Madrid, where

[Laborer's Clubs.]

Club life for the working man is to be developed on a large scale in London. A central labor palace is to be erected at a cost of over \$250,000 which in addition to providing meeting halls for the trades unions is to include a moving picture theatre for the display of labor scenes.

A large organ and orchestra will play music written around the pictures. Arrangements have been made with unions in France, Belgium and Germany for the exchange of films.

A pool of \$250,000 having been formed for this purpose. There are also to be dining rooms, where orchestras will play during meals, a smoking lounge and other comforts of a first rate club. One of the chief features will be stores where provisions of all kinds will be sold to members, and at times of strikes giving away instead of strike pay.

The promoters believe that the undertaking will pay its own way. The scheme has the official support of the London Trades Council, which

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

THINGS NOT REPORTED
IN THE NEWS COLUMNS

Bob-ride parties are in full swing if the weather is a bit chill. Who minds the weather when the sleighing is good, a number of congenial couples get together and decide to pay a visit to a mutual friend of theirs who resides about five miles out. Just a nice ride.

As the people in the country are not aware of the trip until notified with ear-splitting sounds on the city folks arrive the wives of the party all bring refreshments.

One of the women famous among her friends for the results she can produce with Jellies and whipped cream has requested donating a huge crock of the same. What she is not famous for but nevertheless has, is a very funny husband; whose pet idiosyncrasy is an aversion to ever carrying anything. This is so deep rooted in this particular man that his wife is reluctant to ask him to play the part of bundle-carrier.

When the party of merrymakers arrived at their destination Mr. Fussy's wife plucked up courage enough to speak and take the initiative of telling "Foxy" he was a "muffin." He readily assented and surprised her by starting for the kitchen door, exclaiming "I'll be welcome for the way I'll go in." Prophetic words! He entered the open door forgetting to clean the snow from the heels of his shoes. It was only a little snow but when he trod on it the smooth kitchen floor things began to happen. Quicker than it takes to tell it he slipped, tried to save himself; missed; threw up his hands and spilled the contents of the crock over his head.

To repeat what he said would be to have him removed from the several positions he holds in the church, if not from the church. We won't tell—only we would like to know what he said to his wife?

Who is the man in our town who while he does not openly advertise his ability as an animal trainer likes to pat himself on the back for his powers along this line? He never yet saw a dog that would not respond to his advances, the trouble with the rest of his male friends was simply that they did not understand the beasties.

Men change their minds as well as women, sometimes.

As he walks with the man with the fondness for dogs abnormally big in his make-up, started for a walk with a friend of his "around the horn." As they neared the Spring Brook bridge they met a party of hunters with two dogs. One dog was just a plain everyday dog so he is dismissed from the case. Not so the other! He was stout, set, and tenacious looking. "Ugly looking brute" said Mr. Dog-Fancier's companion. "Nothing of the sort" replied Mr. D. F. "Watch how easy it is for anyone who understands dogs to train them with them."

As he spoke he fearlessly advanced towards the dog who showed a vicious set of teeth and let out a growl that would have put the average person on their guard. Not so our friend; he understood dogs and had yet to meet the one he could not make friends with. He don't say that now! No!

The dog kept as a souvenir of their meeting the most of the man's glove

and a piece of the fore-finger of the hand that had reached out to greet him in so friendly a way.

Four stitches, and many yards of gauze was needed to put his hand in presentable shape, and he has called regularly on the doctor for treatment since.

What makes it harder to bear, is the repeated inopportune calls of the friend who accompanied him on the walk so solicitously enquiring how his hand is coming. A dog, a dog and a hickory tree. The more you beat them the better they be!

Now as to the parties who check the sales of real estate. Why such inaccurate valuations? For the simple reason that the men employed by the commission to do this work are not qualified. They are long on theory and short on practice. And again the present tax commission makes no claim to any knowledge or skill or experience, but a keen sense of justice.

The hearing next Monday will no doubt bring to light some faults in regard to the sales of property in Rock County.

Mr. Editor:

In a recent article published in your paper you gave credit and praise to the railroad and industrial commissions of Wisconsin, but as to the tax commission you stated "there is nothing to say, at least its results are not so apparent."

Now I would like to join in commending the railroad and industrial commissions and say a few words in regard to the tax commission.

The tax commission, like other public servants, is subject to free and honest criticism. There is no question in my mind but that the tax commission is the weakest and most inefficient commission in importance in the state. The value of all public utilities and some other property is obtained through experts from the railroad commission and the values fixed by them have been just and equitable.

As regards the value of real estate and other properties that I shall name whose values were fixed by the tax commission, the result of their valuations shows the hand of a novice instead of that of an expert.

Permit me to give you some examples. The contest over the equalization of the city of Beloit in 1912 was an eye-opener to the people of Rock county. It certainly was the rankest piece of work that we have witnessed for some time.

The assessor of incomes, F. A. Taylor, claimed that in fixing the value of real estate in Beloit he was following the instructions of the commission, in the making of the values that they had given him. F. P. Starr, who was employed in the city of Beloit, proved that the values given by the commission were not accurate and hence could not be relied on for the purpose of county equalization.

He also proved that the values placed on mercantile and manufacturing stock, public utilities, etc., was the work of amateurs. The city of Beloit took their medicine, but not without a vigorous protest. Now the tax commission knew full well that the city of Beloit would go into court in 1912 if the blunder of 1912 was not corrected, so they applied the reverse lever and backed up and met the request of the city of Beloit as follows: notwithstanding the values of Beloit had increased in value during the last year, Real estate lowered \$670,000, merchants' stock \$380,000, water and light \$205,700, manufacturers' stock \$778,900. Bear in mind that Mr. Taylor read a letter from the tax commission, commanding his work.

Now the tax commission is up against it again, the towns of Newark and Beloit having appealed from the county equalization. The hearing will be held at the court house Monday, Feb. 16. The true value fixed by the tax commission places the average value of an acre of land in the towns named as follows: Newark, \$105; Harmar, \$118; Union, \$116, and Beloit, \$145. Anyone not immune

to the knowledge of values and knowing that there is a large amount of inferior land in each of those towns, knows that the value placed by the commission is exorbitant. If you will compare the report of the assessor of incomes for the last two years you will note that the form furnished by the commission tells the average true and assessed value per acre of land. I wonder why?

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Proceedings of The Rock County Board of Supervisors

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 13, '14. John Knudson, Janesville 1.50 John Martin, transient 5.00 Thornton Milton, Town of Milton 1.50 County Clerk, John, pursuant to adjournment at 2:30 o'clock p.m. Called to order by A. C. Gray, Chairman.

At roll call all members present except Supervisors Barker, Doty, Rosso and C. M. Smith.

Quorum present.

Clerk read report of Asa P. Anderson, Supt. of Poor, as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Rock County.

Gentlemen:

I hereby submit the following report of my receipts and expenditures as Supt. of the poor for the northern district, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1913.

Jan. 1. Balance on hand \$161.27

Jan. 29. Received from County Clerk 500.00

Feb. 25. Received from County Clerk 1000.00

Apr. 3. Received from County Clerk 250.00

May 1. Received from County Clerk 500.00

June 30. Received from County Clerk 500.00

Sept. 3. Received from County Clerk 500.00

Nov. 21. Received from County Clerk 300.00

Total received from County Clerk \$3711.27

Jan. 11. Money received from Mineral Point 39.76

Jan. 16. Money received from St. Paul R. R. 18.50

Mar. 10. Money received from A. Farmer, Brodhead 300.00

Mar. 31. Money received from Louis La Dell Fayette Co. 40.00

John Carney 5.00

Aug. 5. Money received from Cullen Bros. 6.88

Nov. 18. Money received from George Brent 50.00

Dec. 2. Money received from John Sherman for Amos Hanson cow 53.00

Dec. 8. Money received from Walworth Co. 23.00

Dec. 20. Money received from Green Co. 29.68

Dec. 24. Money received from sale of August Wilke, furniture 12.00

Dec. Money received from A. E. Trow 3.00

Dec. Ed Tiese, Janesville 1.00

Dec. Mr. Munson, Janesville 7.00

Dec. George Keeter for Fred Zerbel 7.00

Total received \$590.82

Ant. received from County Clerk \$3711.27

Ant. received from other places 590.82

Total amt. received \$4202.09

Paid out on vouchers 3992.82

Ex. account 17.54

Cash on hand to bal. acct. 291.73

ASA P. ANDERSON, Supt. of Poor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1914.

M. C. LEE, Deputy County Clerk.

Ed. Reynolds, Janesville 51.09

L. B. Beers, Janesville 32.46

Mrs. Holmer, Janesville 75.30

Mrs. Irwin, Janesville 51.23

Mrs. E. Horn, Janesville 17.31

Mrs. Sennett, Janesville 12.40

Mrs. Scriven, Janesville 31.48

Mrs. Hayford, Janesville 4.75

Mrs. Cantwell, Janesville 30.15

Dan Sullivan, Janesville 80.20

Mrs. Hammond, Janesville 4.87

Mrs. Martin Conners, Janesville 7.50

Mrs. Mary Kimball, Janesville 1.46

Mrs. Shepard, Walworth County 7.50

Fred Wendal, Janesville 16.40

Florence Day, Charley Stark, Janesville 39.76

Mrs. Mary Lawrence, Janesville 10.05

Mrs. J. Johnson, Janesville 12.33

Mrs. Leftm, Janesville 6.50

Bill Spaulding, Janesville 36.73

John Kilmel, Janesville 7.50

Charles Hoveland, Janesville 9.75

Mrs. Shaw, Janesville 3.00

Mrs. Vicklem, Janesville 36.95

Mrs. Hardig, Janesville 11.16

Mrs. Flaherty, Janesville 17.33

Mrs. Shalercross, Janesville 6.20

Mrs. E. Phelps, Janesville 59.14

Mrs. Tiffany, Janesville 5.75

Frank Myrs, Janesville 24.25

Mrs. C. Cady, Janesville 1.25

Mrs. C. Rouch, Janesville 4.00

T. Semerow, Janesville 1.50

Mr. Duffy, Janesville 31.23

Mrs. Jaick, Janesville 7.50

Nora Geiser, Janesville 37.46

Mrs. Wheeler, Janesville 2.50

Herman Schutze, Janesville 37.73

Mrs. Tainter, Janesville 4.06

Mrs. Grimes, Janesville 37.89

Joe Churchel, Town of Janesville, Dec. 23rd, 1913, bal. 1.35

Mrs. Love, Janesville 13.15

Mrs. Barr, Janesville 13.00

Fred Guatzic, Janesville, George Bunker and children, Edgerton 10.62

De Boda children, Edgerton 115.32

Francis Greeler, Edgerton 3.30

Mrs. George Price, Edgerton 31.26

Frank Lang, Edgerton 5.53

Mrs. Gus Dalman, Edgerton 31.39

Mrs. Vayett, Edgerton 9.50

Mrs. Quigley, Edgerton 104.60

Mrs. Dunnigan, Edgerton 8.00

Mrs. Slever, Evansville 142.02

Mrs. Stiff, Evansville 10.68

Mrs. Fell, Evansville 12.00

Bert Montgomery, Evansville, December 58.55

Frank Mithland, Johnstown Center 48.23

Mrs. Gourley, Johnstown Center 147.00

Emil Hansen, Village of Fulton 14.00

Mrs. Skirk, Town of Fulton 14.00

M. Stone, Town of Milton 57.05

Della Cook, Town of Milton 4.55

Charles Stael, Town of Milton 6.89

Walter Shadel, Town of Milton 27.00

William Butten, Town of Milton 80.00

Mrs. Fulton, Milton 7.00

Mrs. Phoebe E. Chadwick, Village of Milton, December 27.00

Cris Olson, Town of Porter 12.00

Henry Myers, transient 1.50

ance on hand 776.26

Total \$3,577.69

GEORGE SEIGMILLER, Supervisor of Poor.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1914. Mabel C. Lee, Deputy County Clerk.

The following persons received benefits during the year 1913.

Mr. & Mrs. McDonald, Milton 1.50

E. K. Courland, Beloit 4.80

Ed. Sennett, transient 1.42

Charles Wither, Janesville 1.42

Telephone Co., Beloit 1.42

A. Johnson, Beloit 1.60

Mrs. Melche, Beloit 2.95

Will Williams, transient 1.42

Charles Hansen, transient 2.75

Maud Norris, transient 2.00

Mrs. R. M. Mezzner 2.65

John Brooks, transient 1.16

George Hicks, transient 1.84

Oscar Tarvis, transient 1.00

Silve Lalley, transient 1.70

James Clark, transient 1.42

Simple minded boy, transient 1.42

H. F. Finn, Beloit 1.42

Mrs. Lelin, Janesville 1.00

John Clark, transient 1.42

B. B. Weaver, transient 1.42

Le Roy Quince, Rockford 1.42

Adolph Kreutz, transient 1.42

George Obrine, transient 1.42

Franklin Corp. and children, transient 1.42

Geo. Hammel, Beloit 1.42

Miss Look, Beloit 1.42

Earl Betz, Beloit 1.42

C. Lempke, Dec'd., Beloit 1.42

Kath. Haus, Beloit 1.42

Mrs. Gleason, Dec'd., Beloit 1.42

M. Benincosa, Beloit 1.42

Mrs. Hexum, Dec'd., Beloit 1.42

Alice German, Beloit 1.42

Oscar Doney, Beloit 1.42

Caroline Clark, Beloit 1.42

John Wells, transient 1.42

Rose and Viola Baker, transient 1.42

Edward Euler, transient 1.42

Mae Miller, transient 1.42

John Swager, transient 1.42

M. B. Anderson, transient 1.42

J. D. Keelauss, transient 1.42

Martin Hanson,

COST OF GOVERNMENT HIGH IN WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE CORRESPONDENT
TACKLES HIGH TAX PROBLEM
FROM NEW ANGLE.

TIME TO TAKE NOTICE

Submits Table of Costs of State Government Before and After 1900.

(By Ellis B. Usher.)

Milwaukee, Feb. 14.—The question of taxation and the expense of government is easily made confusing to the ordinary taxpayer by the expert who deals in figures and percentages. In what has been said in these letters during the past few months I have not flattered myself that it was accomplishing very much. As has been before remarked frequently, this is a season when facts run off most people like water off a duck's back. But the time must come when they will be impressive.

Cost a Decade Ago.

In his first message in 1901 Governor La Follette used a table of state expenditures for a decade that preceded Governor Scofield's last term, from which I take the following:

Cost of State Government	
1889-1898.	1889-1898.
1890	\$2,574,227.77
1890	2,326,643.40
1891	2,741,785.02
1892	2,503,733.96
1893	3,184,823.31
	\$13,415,213.46
1894	\$3,014,645.12
1895	3,230,337.09
1896	3,310,363.82
1897	3,638,364.93
1898	3,708,582.50
	16,892,293.46

Total for ten years... \$30,307,506.92

The figures are chiefly important here because Governor La Follette said of them:

"The above table of aggregate receipts and disbursements for a period of years I believe you will find of value. It shows a steady and rapid increase in the cost of state government. While there is abundant evidence of expanding usefulness and of unquestioned public benefits derived from most of the new expenditures incurred by the state, an advance of almost 50 per cent in the cost of state government within a period of ten years is entitled to high rank among the facts worthy of grave consideration in all departments of government."

Cost of State Government

1905-1914.	1905	\$ 4,000,819.00
1906	4,695,175.73	
1907	5,634,655.70	
1908	5,308,167.64	
1909	6,655,621.80	
		\$26,194,439.87
1910	6,434,007.06	
1911	6,698,349.01	
1912	10,664,538.52	
1913	16,889,524.74	
1914	16,272,124.00	59,958,534.33

Total ten years... \$86,152,374.20

Average cost per annum, 1889-1898... \$2,633,042.69

Average cost per annum, 1899-1904... 3,378,458.63

Average cost per annum, 1905-1909... 5,238,837.77

Average cost per annum, 1910-1914... 11,991,708.86

To make the figures more emphatic they are divided into five year periods.

The figures for 1913 are taken from a newspaper statement by State Treasurer Johnson. The figures for 1914 are from Prof. Adams and I think are about \$2,000,000 under what the state will probably spend this year.

No one who will study these tables will hesitate to admit that they are very "progressive" especially since 1905. My friend the assessor of incomes was "mighty right" when he promised me I will pay more taxes next year, and that everybody else will, and the increase will have no more reference to the taxpayer's "ability to pay," to his net income, than heretofore. If anybody wants exercise in Prof. Adams' craft and beforesighted amusement of figuring percentages the above figures will furnish him material.

Have Strange Hold.

What will you do about it? Under existing election laws it would be very difficult for even a majority of the voters to unite for action and make it effective. It seems altogether impossible that they can unite if they are so disposed. The election laws, together with the patronage, give the present state government a strange hold that can be broken, if at all, only by a practically spontaneous and unanimous uprising of the people, which would result in casting party and factional politics to the dogs.

It seems useless to anticipate any such possibility, because the electors who have been voting, and a large part of those who have not voted recently, are men who have been educated to the idea that the government state and its people can and ought to do everything. No man can single-handed make headway against the present state administration. La Follette is practically out of it and is today a "back number" in Wisconsin. His friends are just beginning to realize the fact.

How Things Stand.

If the reader doubts let him rockon a little. The boy who cast his first vote in 1900 for La Follette is now 35. The man who was 35 in 1900 is 49 this year. Mr. La Follette will be 50 next June. A majority of the voters who will control elections this year were not voters in 1900. It may be safely reckoned that three-fifths of all the votes cast in 1912 in Wisconsin were those of "progressives" of some sort. They were McGovern "progressives" which includes the Bull Moose, or La Follette "progressives," or Wilson "progressives" or Victor Berger "progressives." All these agree in some measure and usually believe in municipal, state and government ownership. If they realize that they are voting for and nothing else is now being taught in Wisconsin. That is Dr. McCarthy's "Wisconsin Idea" and Mr. Roosevelt in an introduction to Dr. McCarthy's book says: "All through the union we need to learn the Wisconsin lesson of scientific popular self-help, and of patient care in radical legislation."

Do not deceive yourself, Mr. Taxpayer, as to the importance of the youth and vigor behind our radical leaders, nor be misled by the men of straw that the radicals label "Tory" and "special interests" and then cuff them about for special entertainment and political effect. The figures above given show the impotency of such imaginary people. If they have sometimes existed you couldn't get one of them to shake hands with you in public now, they are so few and so intimidated by the persistent hammering of fifteen years.

Nothing will ever be accomplished to change existing politics in Wisconsin until the taxpayers realize that they have a "bely hold" of radical statesmanship, and they have got to fight, fight hard, and in the open, to save themselves from being stripped of all their savings as well as their earnings. Perhaps, in time, some younger men will realize that they have interests in common with their fathers in the protection of their property, unless they prefer to be safe and depressive so-called state, which is what we are now moving toward. That means that we are progressing toward the extinction of the great middle class of American citizens who are neither millionaires nor serfs nor beggars. Unrighteous government has always accomplished its most dangerous assaults upon liberty by the perversion of the taxing power for the benefit first of demagogues, then of despots.

Telephone Foresight. (Advertisement.)

The Wisconsin Telephone company, which increased its wire mileage by 42,000 miles last year and added 5,171 miles of new toll mileage, is planning for still larger improvements during the present year. Some idea of the care with which this company does its engineering may be got from the estimates of this year's growth. It expects to install 26,665 new telephone lines to 14,074 phones. When it is realized that such places involve work and telephone facilities sufficient to serve a city of over 250,000 people the magnitude of it is realized for to do this work in the large territory of the entire state requires more labor of all kinds than to serve one compact community. The year is expected to see 23,389 new poles set, upon which 28,018 cross arms will be placed, and the added facilities will demand forty-four new sections of central office switchboard. One new central office building and additions to ten others will be required to keep abreast of the growing telephone necessities of the state. All this will mean the largest expenditure in the company's history, about two and a half millions. Such facts are the visible signs of telephone improvement, but people generally do not realize that such improvement is predicated upon the most careful and scientific study of the state, its local conditions and the prospects of growth and development in population and business.

While there is abundant evidence of expanding usefulness and of unquestioned public benefits derived from most of the new expenditures incurred by the state, an advance of almost 50 per cent in the cost of state government within a period of ten years is entitled to high rank among the facts worthy of grave consideration in all departments of government.

These Highway Taxes.

Good roads are an example of the "progressive" development of our taxes. In 1912 the state highway fund expended \$49,955.47. This year Dane County alone so the state treasurer estimates will expend over \$100,000, and the governor in an address to the annual road school at Madison Monday said that over \$4,000,000 will be spent for roads this year. This is more money than it cost to run the entire state government fifteen years ago, and four-tenths of its cost even as late as 1912. It is, too, one of those taxes that are taken out of the counties and then returned to them, that we hear the logic choppers talk much about. It is taken out of the county and returned as "state aid," unless the expert who is talking about it is trying to explain that state taxes are not higher. The scheme is really one to take road building out of local hands and have a new set of state officials direct the expenditures. Probably three-quarters of the money will be wasted. The money will be spent, however, it is in campaign year. The plan shows how the experts are working on new jobs for themselves and the politicians. The automobile owners who have been busy in promoting this extravagance have no business to kick on high taxes.

The Erie is Getting There. (Advertisement.)

A very good illustration of the work going on the Erie railroad is to be found in its showing for December when it increased both its net and gross business, and January business promises to make a good showing. By reducing operating costs in December about \$220,000 a showing was made that was over \$60,000 better than in December 1912. In the face of a fall-off on business on both the Pennsylvania and New York Central lines, the Erie's growing business showed a small net gain on a total of \$4,983,600. But the management spent more money than it did a year ago for maintenance, which is a part of the systematic effort to bring the physical condition of the property up to a high standard of physical development that is planning for this spring, which will see the completion of the last few links of a double track on the Chicago end.

Her Opportunity.

Maid—"I've come to give notice, ma'am." Mistress—"Indeed?" Maid—"And would you give me a good reference, ma'am? I'm going to Mrs. Jones, across the way." Mistress—"The best in the world, Maggie. I hate that woman."—New York Globe.

Ebony of Commerce.

Ebony is always soaked in water for from 6 to 18 months as soon as cut. It comes chiefly from Mauritius and the East Indies.

Bigger Hatches

Eggs hatch better if the hens are in perfect condition.

Pratts.

Poultry Regulator

pays big the year 'round. It prevents disease, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion. You'll get more "live" eggs—more and stronger chicks.

Pratts. Guaranteed or Money Back.

Refuse substitutes; insist on Pratts.

Get Pratts 150 page illustrated Poultry Book.

Sold and guaranteed by Helm's Seed Store, 3242.

FISH SUCCESSFULLY USED AS FERTILIZER

Federal Department of Agriculture Makes Wide Search for Nitrogenous Products

(SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE)

Washington, Feb. 14.—The ocean depths are the latest regions to be explored by the bureau or soils of the department of agriculture in its continental survey of the nation's assets in fertilizer materials.

Just now it is engaged in a hunt for nitrogenous products, which with phosphorous and potassium form the triumvirate of desirable fertilizers, and it is estimated that literally billions of fish might be caught and converted into the richest fertilizing material without appreciably decreasing the supply.

Even the American Indians knew something of the value of fish as fertilizers and are wont to put one or two in each hill of corn at the time of planting. The first factory for cooking fish by steam for fertilizing purposes was erected near Portsmouth in 1884 and from that time until 1884 the industry grew.

Since then, however, it has suffered something of a decline and the bureau of soils hopes to inaugurate a revival of this industry to avert the threatened depletion of the soil.

No region or section has been overlooked by this bureau in its hunt for the three elements named, for their presence is deemed of more value to the nation at large than all the gold veins of California or the unlimited silver of Nevada.

The deserts of the great southwest have been scoured, for the great groves of the Pacific coast as far north as Alaska have been experimented with in t.

Hyram Cooper and daughter, Miss Elsie, went to Belfoit yesterday.

Platt Saxton is visiting friends in and around Belfoit.

The ice harvest has commenced in earnest.

A boat load of young people drove to Belfoit tonight to attend a dance at Cosmo hall.

W. F. Christman, who has been confined to his home by illness, is reported some better.

tobacco at the local yards on Friday. Four cars were loaded with the weed.

LIMA CENTER

Lima Center, Feb. 13.—George Fuller came down from Camp Douglas Wednesday evening for a short stay.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kosherick is quite ill at present.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson visited friends here several days recently.

Ed. Stone has rented the Dale farm for this season. The present occupant, Mr. Barker, will move to a farm east of Whitewater.

W. D. McCombs and Otto Kunkle attended an auction near Fort Atkinson.

Wednesday.

Johnstone, Feb. 14.—Miss Nellie McCauley, teacher in Dist. No. 2, is ill at the home of her sister and there was no school this week.

Mr. Huag's home is quarantined.

His daughter, who is attending high school at Whitewater, is ill with diphtheria.

Miss Marion Peterson, who teaches in the Haag district, is quarantined at the Haag home.

W. L. Lorch delivered his crop of tobacco to Janesville buyers on Friday.

Misses Ruth Henningway and Alice Pinnow were in Madison, Friday, attending the Teachers' association.

Arch Gestier is sick with an attack of tonsillitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Austin were Wednesday guests at the Craig home.

Craig is on the sick list.

Misses Anna and Mrs. Messing, James Haight, P. J. McFarlane, W. Wilbur, W. Florin were Tuesday guests at the Jones home.

The ladies in the south part of town gave Mrs. Carlyle Godfrey a surprise Wednesday at the home of Mrs. John McArthur. They held a picnic dinner and all report a pleasant time.

Teacher and pupils in Dist. No. 3 held a valentine party in the school room Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Winch and daughter, Mrs. Ray Kidder of Milton Junction, were Sunday guests at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Avon Rye.

Little Miss Jean Smith, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith is the latest victim afflicted with small pox.

Another Conry boy has come down with small pox yesterday and is quarantined at the home of his sister on East street, which makes six cases reported so far in Clinton.

Mrs. A. J. Boden went to Beloit yesterday afternoon on business.

The ice harvest has commenced in earnest.

WOMAN'S PAGE

The Evening Chit-Chat

BY RUTH CAMERON

BEING SORRY.

A DISTANT relative of ours has a very quick tempered husband. He is perpetually getting upset over one thing or another and—as is wife, whether she is to blame for the annoyance or not.

Then, as soon as the fit of temper is past, he is usually sorry for his harsh words and tries to make it up to her by being especially sweet.

I happened to be there one day when the expressman had chipped a piece of the banister in carrying a trunk upstairs. The man of the house discovered the accident and flew at his wife. Of course she wasn't the least to blame, except as mother is always to blame for anything that goes wrong in the house. But he reproached her as bitterly as if she, herself, had done it, and done it deliberately.

After he had gone out of the room with a final fling about people who didn't deserve nice things if they couldn't keep them decent, she told me I mustn't mind him. "It's just his way," she said. "It isn't as if he were really ugly, you know. In a little while he'll be sorry and then he'll be extra sweet to me to make up."

And sure enough in a few minutes he came back into the room and offered to do a little household job that she had long wanted done.

Now do you think he wiped out the score against him?

I don't.

I know a great many people like him and I think they are mighty hard to live with.

Quick temper and equally facile repentance make up a climate whose violent changes are bad for the health.

Pain and mortification, such as this man inflicted upon his wife by his outburst in my presence, actually drain the nervous force, and repentance, however sincere, cannot undo this harm.

I know a woman who has lived with such a man all her life and she is a nervous wreck. Experiments have proved that if you speak sharply to a sensitive horse you increase his heart beats per minute to an enormous extent, and you cannot undo this harm for a long time afterwards.

Surely a kindly, strong woman is not less sensitive than a horse.

To my mind the only thorough, worth-while repentance for a fit of temper is that which makes the offender try to keep his temper the next time. But when repentance is soon followed by another outburst and that by a new repentance ad infinitum, I do not think that being sweet and obliging for a little while by any means undoes the harm or wipes clean the score.

Heart and Home Problems

By Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I read that you have recommended lemon juice and witchhazel for freckles. I have used so many freckle creams that now my face seems to be getting wrinkled. I have big wrinkles on my forehead. I always had them, but not so large. When I am near the looking glass or with a smile I can see them on my cheeks.

I am a young girl and my face makes me look older. I often wonder if it is those creams that I used that cause those wrinkles. I would be so thankful to you if you would advise me just a little what I should do some harmless and not very expensive remedy, for I have spent so much money on the other creams. I would like something to prevent those wrinkles and freckles. You do speak so kindly through your letters to those who ask your help. You talk so kindly, like a mother.

YOUR FRIEND. Your letter shows just why I do not recommend the strong lotions so often advocated for freckles and other skin troubles. They usually ruin the skin and seldom correct the trouble permanently. Even lemon, is used constantly, is not good for the skin.

Now, my dear, stop using the freckle creams. Render some mutton tallow. After washing with

two kinds of salad, and dishes of candied fruits, bon bons, small cakes, salted nuts. There must also be a huge bowl of fruit punch. Most of the girls and boys can help themselves to the refreshments, but your mother and a friend will be there to see that nobody is missed, I presume.

(4) The house for your party are just right, my dear.

(5) I should judge that you are quite healthy. Often young girls do not have much color in their cheeks, but get more as they grow older.

The KITCHEN CABINET

HERE are some feasts for all the year, but flavor each with rare good cheer, and serve no meat without content then shall your year be gladly spent.

MORE GOOD EATINGS.

Here is a good recipe for a fine date cake: Cream one cup of butter, add one and a half cupfuls of sugar, two eggs, one cupful of sour milk, one cupful of dates chopped fine, two and a fourth cupfuls of flour, one cupful of chopped nuts, one teaspoonful of vanilla and a pinch of salt. Bake in a long tin and cover with frosting.

Bean Bread.—Soak a quart of navy beans in cold water over night, then parboil with a pinch of soda until the skins roll up. Wash well, cook until soft, season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of peanut butter. Mix into them a cup of graham flour and mold into two loaves. Bake slowly until solid. Eat either hot or cold.

Eggless Prune Cake.—Take two tablespoonsfuls of flour, one cupful of brown sugar, one cup of sour milk, or teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cloves, and one cupful of chopped prunes. Sift two cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder and stir all together until well mixed. Bake in a loaf and cover with boiled frosting.

Virginia Sweets.—Cut sweet potatoes in slices and lay in a baking dish a layer well sprinkled with flour sugar, salt and bits of butter; add another layer, season and cover the top layer with a generous sprinkling of flour and bits of butter. Cover with boiling water and bake in a medium oven.

Hot Slaw.—Shred cabbage very fine and drop into boiling water, cooking for five minutes; drain and season with a tablespoonful of chopped onion, a little hot vinegar and butter, salt and pepper, to be well seasoned. Let stand an hour and serve.

A cold slaw served in Mexico is another nice way of serving cabbage. Shred the vegetable and crisp it in cold water, drain and season with chili sauce, salt, a little horseradish, a dash of Worcestershire and a dash of cayenne.

Seafoam.—Two cups light brown sugar, three-quarters cup water, white of one egg beaten stiff. Boil sugar and water until it threads, then pour it into beaten white of egg same as for frosting; beat till ready to drop on buttered plates. Add nuts or coconut if liked.

(2) It is very, very wrong in a great many ways that I cannot explain in a newspaper. Keep your bed chamber hole, my dear.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am to have a birthday party in March.

(1) I am going to wear light blue while all the others wear white. Many of the girls say it would be nicer for me to be clad in blue and they in pink. What do you think of that?

(2) What color and how should we decorate my home?

(3) What would be nice to serve?

(4) The party will be from 5:00 in the afternoon until 9:00 o'clock. Do you think that would be the right time and enough for it?

(5) I never have pink cheeks, but my lips are red as can be. I have plenty of exercise and walk a great deal mornings and evenings, which does not seem to help me improve.

PAPO'S GIRL.

(1) I think the blue for you and white for all the other girls will be very pretty.

(2) Wear white flowers and have the room decorated with white and pink flowers, with big bows and long streamers of blue tulle to match your dress.

(4) If you serve from a table, have plates of different kinds of dainty sandwiches, some meat, some cheese, some sweet. Have one or



What athletic game?

EVERYDAY TALKS FOR EVERYDAY PEOPLE

BY FRANCES JOYCE KENNEDY.

When we purchase clothing we generally buy for the wearing qualities of the garment, and ability of the clothes to serve us best for the money expended. We seldom apply the same reasoning to buying foods, though we should. It is just as necessary, even more so, to know how to buy foods wisely; how to be a good shopper for the table as well as for raiment.

From Barron's "Principles of Cookery" I copy the following day's ration for one person. Meat and fish, twelve to sixteen ounces; one egg; butter, one pint; sugar, two to three ounces; dry fruits, one ounce; legumes (dried peas, beans) one ounce; fresh vegetables, six to eight ounces; potatoes, eight to twelve ounces; flour and grain, twelve to sixteen ounces.

Where there is just one pair of hands to do all the work in the house one is apt to think on scanning this day's ration that one simply cannot do all that is necessary to give a growing family the proper kind and amount of food daily. But the task is not near so monumental in its proportion as would seem at first glance. It dwindles right down to the day your mother used to do it, and she found time to do things right as is proved by the healthy persons you are today.

A grocery store of canned goods is a real aid to have in the home, and if you are pressed for time for a can romp your emergency shelf and a quart of milk will make a nourishing cream soup of peas, corn, tomatoes or beans.

At drugists and Department Stores.

FRED T. HOPKINS & SON, Prop.

37 Great Jones St., New York.



Mlle. ALICE GEUBEL DE LA RUELLE.

By SIENE ARMSTRONG HARMON.

An eminent Frenchwoman now in America on a mission for her government is Alice de la Ruelle. In Washington she has been received at the White House by Mrs. Wilson, has talked industrial education with President Wilson, and has been entertained by the Ambassador and Madame Jusserand at the French Embassy.

Over there in France, they speak of her as "une femme arrivee" or "a woman who has arrived." She is an eminent lawyer, and is the fifth woman licensed by the French government to practice the legal profession. She is in America, however, in the official capacity of Labor Inspector for the French government, having been sent here by her government to study industrial education and industrial work. After a year's close study of American methods, she gives it as her opinion that these methods of ours, despite their good points, are open to the charge of superficiality. She declares that she finds also, in many instances, a discrepancy between printed reports and actual conditions.

These criticisms, given in the friendliest way, are those of a competent and disinterested woman. At any rate, there is nothing superficial, and nothing easy in the position which she holds in France. She is one of about twelve women appointed for life by the French government to watch over the conditions under which women and girls and children work. She has inspected thousands of factories, convents and schools in France and has full power to prosecute employers, and to shut down any

shop which does not fulfill the laws and regulations of the country concerning women workers.

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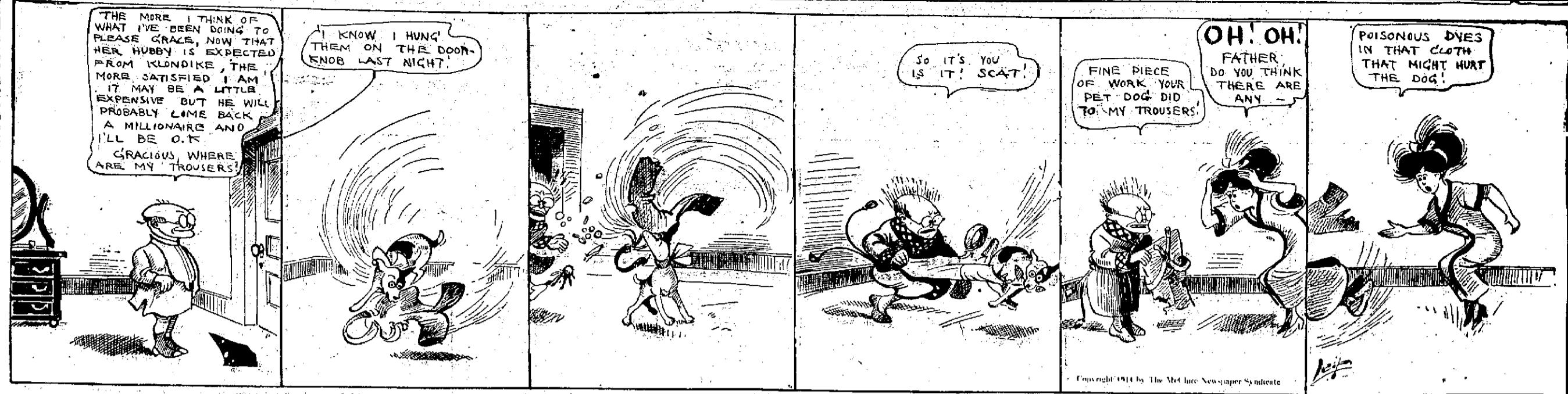
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DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS—Isn't Grace's new pet a playful little thing?

London's Sewage.

London sewage has its main drain-out falls at Barking and Crossness; the average daily quantity dealt with is about 260,000,000 gallons, while the total quantity of sludge collected at Barking and Crossness is more than 2,500,000 tons.

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home: Saves You \$2.

This plan makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for \$2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually cures an ordinary cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, spasmodic croup and bronchial asthma.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours.

Pine is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this combination.

The prompt results from this mixture have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to the Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Hair Tonic

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the scalp clean and healthy. Promotes growth. Checks falling. Does not color.

Ask Your Doctor.

The Hollow of Her Hand

By
GEORGE BARR
MCCUTCHEON

Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

Copyright, 1912, by George Barr McCutcheon

Copyright, 1912, by Dodd, Mead & Company

The girl was English. Mrs. Wrandall was convinced of the fact, almost immediately. Unmistakably English and apparently of the cultivated type. In fact, the peculiarities of speech that determines the London show-girl or music-hall character were wholly lacking. Her voice, her manner, even under such trying conditions, were characteristic of the English woman of cultivation. Despite the dreadful strain under which she labored, there were evidences of that curious serenity which marks the English woman of the better classes: an inborn composure, a calm orderliness of the emotions. Mrs. Wrandall was conscious of a sense of surprise, of a wonder that increased as her thoughts resolved themselves into something less chaotic than they were at the time of contact with this visible condition.

For a mile or more she sent the car along with reckless disregard for comfort or safety. Her mind was groping for something tangible in the way of intentions. What was she to do with this creature? What was to become of her? At what street corner should she turn her adrift? The idea of handing her over to the police did not enter her thoughts for an instant. Somehow she felt that the girl was a stranger to the city. She could not explain the feeling, yet it was with her and very persistent. Of course, there was a home of some sort, or lodgings, or friends; but would he girl dare show herself in familiar haunts?

She found herself wondering why the poor wretch had not made way with herself. Escape seemed out of the question. That must have been clear to her from the beginning, else why was she going back there to give herself up? What better way out of it than self-destruction? She would advise the girl to leave the car when they reached the center of a certain bridge that spanned the river! No one would find her. . . .

Even as the thought took shape in her mind, she experienced a great sense of awe, so overwhelming that she cried out with the horror of it. She turned her head for a quick glance at the mute, wretched face showing white above the robe, and her heart ached with sudden pity for her. The thought of that slender, alive thing going down to the icy waters—her soul turned sick with the dread of it!

In that instant, Sara Wrandall—not philanthropist, no sentimental—made up her mind to give this erring one more than an even chance for salvation. She would see her safely across that bridge and many others across that bridge and many others.

God had directed the footsteps of this girl so that she should fall in with the one best qualified to pass judgment on her. It was in that person's power to save her or destroy her. The commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," took on a broader meaning as she considered the power that was hers; the power to kill.

"If I can only find a place to rest for a little while," began the other.

"I shall be busy all day, you will not be disturbed. But leave the rest to me. I shall find a way."

It was nearly three o'clock when she brought the car to stop in front of a small, exclusive hotel not far from Central Park. The street was dark and the vestibule was but dimly lighted. No attendant was in sight.

"Slip into this," commanded Mrs. Wrandall, beginning to divest herself of her own fur coat. "It will cover your muddy garments. I am quite warmly dressed. Don't worry. Be quick. For the time being you are my guest. You will not be questioned. No one need know who you are. It will not matter if you look distressed. You have just heard of the dreadful thing that has happened to me. You—"

"Happened to you?" cried the girl, drawing the coat about her.

"Readheads, there is something of interest there for those who wish to take advantage of the savings there offered."

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Mrs. Wrandall started. "In some of the states," she replied, and was unable to account for the swift impulse to evade.

"But in this state?" persisted the other, almost without a movement of the lips.

"They send them to the electric chair—sometimes," said Mrs. Wrandall.

There was a long silence between them, broken finally by the girl.

"You have been very kind to me, madam. I have no means of expressing my gratitude. I can only say that I shall bless you to my dying hour. May I trouble you to set me down at the bridge? I remember crossing one. I shall be able to—"

"No!" cried Mrs. Wrandall shrilly, divining the other's intention at once. "You shall not do that. I, too, thought of that as a way out of it for you, but—no, it must not be that. Give me a few minutes to think. I will find a way."

The girl turned toward her. Her eyes were burning.

"Do you mean that you will help me to get away?" she cried, slowly, incredulously.

"Let me think!"

"You will lay yourself liable—"

"Let me think, I say."

"But I mean to surrender myself to—"

"An hour ago you meant to do it, but what were you thinking of ten minutes ago? Not surrender. You were thinking of the bridge. Listen to me now: I am, sure that I can save you. I do not know all the—all the circumstances connected with your association with that man back there at the inn. Twenty-four hours passed before they were able to identify him. It is not unlikely that tomorrow may put them in possession of the name of the woman who went with him to that place. They do not know it tonight, of that I am positive. You covered your trail too well. But you must have been seen with him during the day or the night—"

The other broke in eagerly: "I don't believe any one knows that I—that I went out there with him. He arranged it very—carefully. Oh, what a beast he was!" The bitterness of that wail caused the woman beside her to cry out as if by a sharp, almost unbearable pain. For an instant she seemed about to lose control of herself. The car swerved and came dangerously near leaving the road.

A full minute passed before she could trust herself to speak. Then it was with a deep hoarseness in her voice.

"You can tell me about it later on, now. I don't want to hear it. Tell me, where do you live?"

The girl's manner changed so absolutely that there could be but one inference; she was acutely suspicious.

Her lips tightened and her figure seemed to stiffen in the seat.

"Where do you live?" repeated the other sharply.

"Why should I tell you that? I do not know you. You—"

"You are afraid of me?"

"Oh, I don't know what to say, or what to do," came from the lips of the hunted one. "I have no friends, no one to turn to, no one to help me. You—you can't be so heartless as to lead me on and then give me up to God help me. I—I should not be made to suffer for what I have done. If you only knew the circumstances. If you only knew—"

"Stop!" cried the other, in agony.

The girl was bewildered. "You are so strange. I don't understand—"

"We have but two or three miles to go," interrupted Mrs. Wrandall. "We must think hard and—rapidly. Are you willing to come with me to my hotel? You will be safe there for the present. Tomorrow we can plan something for the future."

"You are not to return for these things," she said as he went out.

In silence she ate and drank, her hostess looking on with gloomy interest. It was no shock to Mrs. Wrandall to find that the girl, who was no more than twenty-two or three, had

power to kill.

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"Readheads, there is something of interest there for those who wish to take advantage of the savings there offered."

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

"A member of my family has died. They know it in the hotel by this time. I was called to the death bed—tonight. That is all you will have to know."

"Oh, I am sorry—"

"Come, let us go in. When we reach my room, you may order food and drink. You must do it, not I. Please try to remember that it is I who am suffering, not you."

A sleepy night watchman took them up in the elevator. He was not even interested. Mrs. Wrandall did not speak, but leaned rather heavily on the arm of her companion. The door had no sooner closed behind them when the girl collapsed. She sank to the floor in a heap.

"Get up!" commanded her hostess sharply. This was not the time for soft, persuasive words. "Get up at once. You are young and strong. You must show the stuff you are made of now if you ever mean to show it. I cannot help you if you quail!"

The girl looked up piteously, and with her small ears and neck. She was not surprised, I repeat, for she had never known Challis Wrandall to show interest in any but the most attractive of her sex. She found her self smiling bitterly as she looked.

But who may know the thoughts of the other occupant of that little sitting-room? Who can put herself in the place of that despairing, hunted creature who knew that blood was on the hands with which she ate, and whose eyes were filled with visions of the death-chair?

So great was her fatigue that long before she finished the meal her tired lids began to droop, her head to nod in spasmodic surrenders to an overpowering desire for sleep. Suddenly she dropped the fork from her fingers and sank back in the comfortable chair, her head resting against the soft, upholstered back. Her lids fell, her hands dropped to the arms of the

"I beg your pardon," she murmured. "I will not give way like that again. I dare say I am faint. I have had no food, no rest—but never mind that now. Tell me what I am to do. I will try to obey."

"First of all, get out of those muddy, frozen things you have on."

Mrs. Wrandall herself moved stiffly and with unsteady limbs as she began to remove her own outer garments.

The girl mechanically followed her example. She was a pitiable object in the strong light of the electric. Muddy from head to foot, water-stained and bedraggled, her face streaked with dirt, she was the most unattractive creature one could well imagine.

These women, so strangely thrown together by fate, maintained an unbroken silence during the long, rumbling process of partial disrobing. They scarcely looked at one another, and yet they were acutely conscious of the interest each felt in the other. The grateful warmth of the room, the abrupt transition from gloom and cheerlessness to comfortable obscurity, had a more pronounced effect on the stranger than on her hostess.

It is good to feel warm once more," she said, an odd timidity in her manner. "You are very good to me."

They were sitting in Mrs. Wrandall's bedchamber, just off the little sitting-room. Three or four trunks stood against the walls.

"I dismissed my maid on landing. She robbed me," said Mrs. Wrandall, voicing the relief that was uppermost in her mind. She opened a closet door and took out a thick eider-down robe, which she tossed across a chair.

"Now call up the office and say that you are speaking for me. Say to them that you must have something to eat, no matter what the hour may be. I will get out some clean underwear for you, and—Oh, yes; if they ask about me, say that I am cold and ill. That is sufficient. Here in the bath. Please be as quick about it as possible."

Moving as if in a dream, the girl did as she was told. Twenty minutes later there was a knock at the door.

A waiter appeared with a tray and service table. He found Mrs. Wrandall lying back in a chair, attended by a slender young woman in a pink eider-down dressing-gown, who gave hesitating directions to him. Then he was dismissed with a handsome tip.

"Stop!" cried the other, in agony.

The girl was bewildered. "You are so strange. I don't understand—"

"We have but two or three miles to go," interrupted Mrs. Wrandall. "We must think hard and—rapidly. Are you willing to come with me to my hotel? You will be safe there for the present. Tomorrow we can plan something for the future."

"You are not to return for these things," she said as he went out.

In silence she ate and drank, her hostess looking on with gloomy interest.

It was no shock to Mrs. Wrandall to find that the girl, who was no more than twenty-two or three, had

power to kill.

"If I can only find a place to rest for a little while," began the other.

"I shall be busy all day, you will not be disturbed. But leave the rest to me. I shall find a way."

It was nearly three o'clock when she brought the car to stop in front of a small, exclusive hotel not far from Central Park. The street was dark and the vestibule was but dimly lighted. No attendant was in sight.

"Slip into this," commanded Mrs. Wrandall, beginning to divest herself of her own fur coat.

"It will cover your muddy garments. I am quite warmly dressed. Don't worry. Be quick. For the time being you are my guest. You will not be questioned. No one need know who you are. It will not matter if you look distressed. You have just heard of the dreadful thing that has happened to me. You—"

"Happened to you?" cried the girl, drawing the coat about her.

"Readheads, there is something of interest there for those who wish to take advantage of the savings there offered."

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

seemed unusual beauty. Her great eyes were blue—the lovely Irish blue—her skin was fair and smooth, her features regular and of the delicate mold that defines the well-bred gentleman.

He, however, was dark and thick and lay softly about her small ears and neck. She was not surprised, I repeat, for she had never known Challis Wrandall to show interest in any but the most attractive of her sex. She found her self smiling bitterly as she looked.

But who may know the thoughts of the other occupant of that little sitting-room? Who can put herself in the place of that despairing, hunted creature who knew that blood was on the hands with which she ate, and whose eyes were filled with visions of the death-chair?

So great was her fatigue that long before she finished the meal her tired lids began to droop, her head to nod in spasmodic surrenders to an overpowering desire for sleep. Suddenly she dropped the fork from her fingers and sank back in the comfortable chair, her head resting against the soft, upholstered back. Her lids fell, her hands dropped to the arms of the

heavening.

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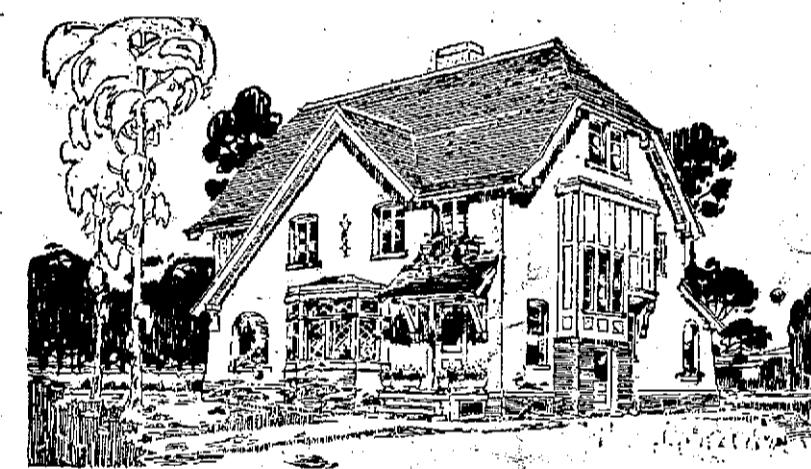
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By John Henry Newson

"Home of Character" No. 124



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A little study of the plan will show how thoroughly everything that goes to make an artistic home has been worked out. Attention is called to the veranda opening off the dining room as well as the living room. The second floor has four bedrooms, each with ample closet, linen closet, bathroom, a well-lighted hall and stairway to attic. The basement extends under the entire house and is reached from the grade entrance landing under the main stairs and from the kitchen, or through the hall from the living room. Sufficient space to be finished off as a billiard room or divided into additional bedrooms is provided in the attic. Cost \$6400. Can be built for from \$400 to \$6000.

Any Gazette reader intending to build a home in the near future and desiring further information concerning this or any other "Home of Character" should take advantage of the special service Mr. Newson is prepared to render Gazette readers without charge to them. Always give the number of the home and mention the Gazette when making an inquiry, which should be addressed to John Henry Newson, "Homes of Character" Dept., The Gazette.

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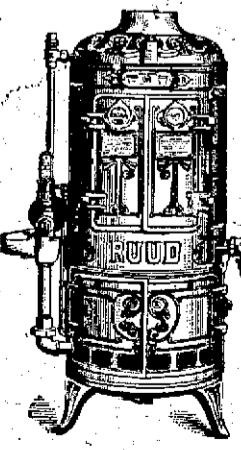
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